

A
RELATION
Of the
French Kings

Late Expedition into the
Spanish-Netherlands,
In the years 1667, and 1668.

With an Introduction discour-
sing his Title thereunto: And an ac-
count of the Peace between the
two Crowns, made the se-
cond of May 1668.

Englised by G. H. Gent.

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THE INTRODUCTION,

Containing a Display of the
Grounds, upon which the
French King layeth claim to
a great part of the *Spanish*
Netherlands.

THat the best Title of the *French*
Queen to the Dutchy of *Brabant*,
and its annexes, the Seignory of
Malmes, *Antwerp*, *Upper Gelderland*,
Namur, *Limburg*, and the places united
on the other side the *Meuse*, *Hainault*,
Artois, *Cambray*, the County of
Burgundy, and the Dutchy of *Luxembourg*,
consisted in the *Sword* of the
King her Husband, scarce seems a
doubt to any but the French themselves.
And with what success the
Cause hath been pleaded by that Weapon,
during the Campaigne of 1667.
The ensuing Narrative, written by one
that was present at most of the confi-

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derable Actions thereof, giveth a particular and yet no immodest Account. So that perhaps it is not much necessary to preface this Relation with a Display of the Grounds and Reasons of the War, whose progress it exhibits; accordingly the Author thought fit not to meddle therewith, conceiving, I suppose, that the Justice of his Sovereigns Armes was sufficiently evidenc'd to all the Subjects by the *Manifesto*, and other writings which his Majesty had publish'd immediately before his Forces enter'd *Flanders*. Nevertheless, in regard that 'tis likely many, into whose hands this Piece may fall, have not so fully understood the Reasons, whereby the French King hath endeavor'd to justify, to Foreign Princes and States, his late Proceedings in the Netherlands, nor those contrary ones, whereby the *Spaniards* endeavour to maintain their own possessions, and invalidate the French Pretensions, I shall adventure to present the Reader with an Abstract of either Parties Allegations.

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The French *Queens* Title stands thus: *Philip* the fourth, King of *Spain*, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Henry* the fourth, and Sister to *Lewis* the thirteenth, Kings of *France*, in the year 1615. on the same day whereon the last mentioned Prince espoused *Anne* of *Austria*, Infanta of *Spain*. The Portions of either side were satisfied by way of Exchange, being the sum of 500000. Crowns of Gold. *Elizabeth* some years after dies, leaving behind her a Son nam'd *Don Balthasar*, and a Daughter nam'd *Donna Maria Theresa*: Afterwards King *Philip* marries another Wife, by whom he hath Issue male, *Don Carlo*, who by the death of his half-Brother, *Don Balthasar*, became Heir apparent to the Catholick Crown. In the year 1659. a Treaty of Peace was concluded between the two Crowns, and together therewith a Marriage between *Lewis* the fourteenth, now King of *France*, and the above-mention'd Lady *Maria Theresa*, for whose Portion the King, her Father, obliged himself to pay 500000. Crowns of Gold, and pre-

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extended Salick Law debars Females from succession to the French Crown; as also to the end that the two Crowns being too great and puissant to be united into one Kingdom, all occasions of such a Conjunction might be avoided, It was covenanted (amongst other things) that neither the Infanta, nor her Children and Descendants, in what degree soever, should ever succeed in the Kingdoms, Signiories, or Dominions, which do or shall belong to his Catholick Majesty, as well within as without the Kingdom of *Spain*, notwithstanding any Law or Custom, which by this Agreement (which is to continue in the full force and vigour of a Law for ever) their Majesties did abolish. This Renunciation the Infanta confirmed in these very Terms by her Oath in the presence of the Kings themselves, the Princes of the Blood, and the chief Nobility of both Kingdoms.

This Peace remained inviolated about six years, (in which time the King of *Spain*, for the preservation thereof, yielded to the King of
France

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France the Precedence, which had occasion'd a fray between the Train of the Ambassadors of the two Crowns there at *London*.) But upon the death of *Philip* of *Spain*, which happened toward the latter end of the year 1665. and had been lookt for the year before by his good Neighbour, (who from the latter end of 1664. had laid up great Magazines of Corn at *Amiens*, and other places on the way towards *Flanders*) discourses began to be spread abroad through *France*, of a Title which the Queen and her Son the *Dauphin*, had to certain Provinces of the Netherlands. Nevertheless, his French Majesty thought not fit to make discovery of his Designs, till he saw what would be the Issue of the War, which in great measure, by his practices, was broken out between the King of *Great Britain*, and the States of the *United Provinces*, whose Quarrel, upon a pretended League made two years before, he espoused.

In the mean time he set forth a considerable Navy at Sea, (which

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yet never engaged in any Action against the English) and likewise made great Levies, and warlike Preparations at Land, without manifesting how he intended to imploy the same. At length, about the middle of *May*, when his Neighbour, the English and United Provinces, being weary of the War, had set on foot a Treaty of Peace at *Breda*, wherein himself was also included, he thought it a fit opportunity to publish a *Manifesto* of his Claim to part of the Spanish Netherlands, which he likewise sent to several Princes of Christendom, and shortly after seconded, by falling into those Countries with a powerful Army; the performances whereof are recorded in the following Narrative.

In the said *Manifesto* it is set forth,
1. That by the customary Law of *Brabant*, the Children by the first Marriage go away with the whole Inheritance of their Father, the Children of the same Father, by a second Marriage, being excluded; which Law is called

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called *Jus Devolutionis*, or the Right of Devolution; and consequently, that the Infanta (now Queen of France) being the sole surviving Issue of Philip the fourth, by his first Marriage, is Heir of all those Countries wherein the said Law doth obtain, and so excludeth her Brother of the half-blood by a second Marriage.

2. That by the Laws of Spain she is likewise Heir to her Mother of all her Marriage-portion, and the Jewels left behind her at her death, amounting with interest to the sum of 1100000.

Crowns of Gold. 3. That the Renunciation made by the Infanta at her Marriage is void and null: First, because that a Renunciation is only of an Estate in expectancy, not of an Estate already fallen, as these Countries are pretended to have been upon the death of the Spanish Queen: Secondly, because a Renunciation supposes a Portion actually paid; but the Infanta never received any; and that if the 500000. Crowns of Gold, promised in the Contract of Marriage, had been actually paid, it had still

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been no Portion, in regard 1100000. were due to her. To all which some other specious reasons are added, which would take up too much room in this short Introduction.

On the other side, the Spaniards answer, That, even setting aside the Renunciation, the Daughter can pretend no Title to succeed in the Countries in question, so long as there is an Heir-male living : 1. Because the Right of Devolution hath nothing to do with the succession of Sovereigns (as being meerly a municipal Law for private Estates) which descend in these Countries in the same manner as they do in all other parts of Christendom, wherein the Male by the second Marriage succeeds before the Female by the first; and for that there are some express Laws, made by several Princes of these Countries, which declare, That Women shall then only be admitted to the succession of them, *Masculis non extantibus*, when there are no Heirs-males living. 2. Because no Example can be produc'd in any Age of such an irregular succession in
Brabant,

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Brabant, &c. that a Woman hath been preferr'd before a Man, in the same degree, in the publick Government : But on the contrary, there are not wanting Examples, where the Right of Devolution hath been neglected, in the succession of the same Dutchy. 3. They alledge, that Renunciations are valid, though no Portion be paid, because the end of them is the preservation of the Grandeur of Families. And 4. That by the Contract of Marriage the Infanta was in lieu of all preferences whatsoever, to rest satisfi'd with 500000. Crowns of Gold ; the non-payment whereof doth not invalidate the Renunciation, because the Equity of Law corrects such severity, and allows another day ; as also because the Law saith, That *Filia non per numerationem Dotis, sed per conventionem excluditur*. 5. And lastly, That by the Edict of Charles the fifth, confirm'd by the Estates of Brabant, and the other Provinces of the Netherlands, these Countries are declared inseparable from the Crown of Spain.

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To all which, perhaps it will not seem superfluous, to add here a Letter or two of the French Kings, concerning this affair, and likewise the Queen of *Spains* Answer to him; together with one of the Marquis de *Castel Rodrigo*, then Governour of the Spanish Provinces.

The French King's Letter to the States General of the United Provinces.

Most dear Friends, Allies, and Confederates, We dispatch this Currier expressly to the Count d' Estrades, our Extraordinary Ambassadour with you, to order him to let you know from us, as being our good and true Friends and Allies, the Resolution, which after a long and manifest denial of all Justice, our Honour, and our Interest, hath forced us to take, for maintenance of the Rights of the Queen, our dearest Wife, and our dearest Son the Dauphin; to this end we command our said Ambassadour, to communicate to you a Writing,
which

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which we caused to be composed and published, to inform all Christendom of the evidence of our Reasons, with a Copy of the Letter, which we writ this day to our dearest Sister the Queen of Spain. In the former Piece you will see the undisputable grounds of our proceedings, and that without desiring the breach of Peace, or pretending to, or desiring the Estates of another; all our thoughts only aim at the delivery of our selves from oppression by the force of our Armes, or by a reasonable accommodation; to which we shall be alwayes ready to hearken. Thus leaving the rest to be delivered to you by our said Ambassadour, we pray God to have you in his holy protection and keeping, most dear great Friends, Allies, and Confederates.

Your good Friend, Ally,
and Confederate,

LEWIS.

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The French Kings Letter to the
Queen of Spain, bearing date,
May 8. 1667.

Most High, Illustrious and Mighty
Princess, our most dear and loving
Sister, The sincere Inclination we have
alwayes had, for the procuring and
maintaining of Peace, which was suffi-
ciently testified to the World, by the Trea-
ties of Westphalia and the Pyrenæins,
induced us about the close of the year
1665. by an obliging Prevention (though
it was not so taken at Madrid) to find
out some way of providing, that nothing
might be able to alter the good Under-
standing and Amity between us and your
Majesty, and our Crowns, which was so
happily establisht by our august Mar-
riage. This was the late Queen our
Mothers intention, when she desired the
Marquis De Fuentes to write to your
Majesty in her name, That having suffi-
ciently informed her self of the Right
of the Queen, our dearest Wife, to sever-
al Estates in the Netherlands, and
finding

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finding the Grounds to be solid, just and undeniable, she earnestly conjured your Majesty, by the tender affection you bear to her, that she would also inform her self of these Rights, and take particular cognisance thereof, to the end, that viewing the justice of them, as she her self had done, the equity thereof might induce you to do us reason, by a good accommodation, which might take away all occasions of misunderstanding between our Monarchies; that she sufficiently knew our intentions, so as to be able to answer for us; that we should be very moderate in the condition of the said accommodation; and that finding her self drawing towards her end, next to her Salvation she desired nothing more in the world, nor with so much zeal, as the satisfaction of having a union and amity firmly settled between our two Houses, which this Difference might soon disturb. All these Particulars cannot but be remembred by your Majesty, and the Councils of Spain cannot also forget the Quality of the Answers, which they obliged your Majesty to make, so little conformable to the Piety and Utility of the
Queen:

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Queen Mothers Instances, and so contrary, without doubt, to the Inclination your Majesty hath for the conservation of the publick Peace.

This Answer was, That your Majesty could not in any manner, nor upon any consideration whatsoever, enter into the discussion of this Affair, nor agree or treat upon those Rights, which you knew had no foundation: And presently after your Majesty sent Order to the Governour of Flanders, to cause the Oath of Fidelity to be administred to all the Estates and People of the Country, which till then had been neglected, since the decease of the late King our Father-in-law. This absolute refusal of doing us Justice, and this last Resolution of binding those people by Oath to your Majesty, which are truly our Subjects, in right of the Queen our Wife, having reduced us to the unpleasing and undispensable necessity, either to be wanting in that which we owe to our Honour, to our Self, to the Queen, and to the Dauphin our Son; or to endeavour by the force of our Armes to obtain that Reason which hath been denied us: We have chosen the latter, as that
which

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which both Justice and Honour obliges us to: And by an expresse Currier, which we dispatch to the Arch-bishop of Ambrun our Ambassadour, we order him to let your Majesty know our Resolution which we have taken, to march in person towards the end of this moneth, at the head of our Army, to endeavour to put our selves into possession of that which belongs to us in the Low-Countries, in right of the Queen, or of something equivalent; and at the same time to present to your Majesty a Writing, which we have ordered to be composed, containing the Grounds of our Right, and plainly destroying the frivolous Objections of those contrary Writings, which the Governour of Flanders hath publisht to the world.

In the mean time we promise our selves so much from your Equity, that as soon as you shall have seen and examined the said Writing, you will much blame the Counsel which was given you, to deny us that Justice, which you will find so clear and well-founded, and willingly embrace the wayes that we have insinuated to you, and do still offer them,

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to decide the differences between us by a friendly accommodation; assuring your Majesty, in encouragement to it, of two things; One, that we shall be content with very moderate conditions, regard being had to the quality and importance of our Rights; the other, that if the success of our Armes be as prosperous as their cause is just, we have no intention to thrust them forwards beyond that which belongs to us, or something equivalent to it, wheresoever we can light on it. And as to all the rest of the Estates of our dearest and most beloved Brother the King of Spain, the chief foundation supposed that we receive that Justice which is due to us, we shall be alwayes ready to defend them against all Aggressors, for the conservation of them to him and his posterity, which we wish may be numerous, and without end; as also very religiously to observe the Peace, as we assured the Marquis De la Fuentes, when he took his leave of us, not thinking that the Peace is broken by us by our entring into the Low-Countries, though with the Sword in our hand, since we march only to put our selves in possession of that
which

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which is usurped upon us : Thus referring you further to our Ambassadour. We pray God to preserve you, most High, &c.

The surprise of the *Spaniards* at this Letter, and the *Manifesto* presented at the same time with it (being extremely. contradictory to the French Kings other Declarations) was so great, that when the French Ambassadour residing in that Court, had presented the same to the Queen Regent, the people became immediately inrag'd against the French, to that height, that her Majesty, fearing lest some violence might be done by them to the Ambassadors person, found it necessary. to appoint some Guards to attend him for his security. And to the Letter it self she returned this following Answer, bearing date *May 21. 1667.*

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The Queen of spains Answer to the foregoing Letter.

THe Arch-bishop of Ambrun, your Majesties Ambassadour in this Court, hath delivered me your Letter, bearing date the eight instant, accompanied with a Book and a Memorial together, with a large representation and recital of the Motives alledged by your Majesty, for the motion of your Forces, upon a pretended Right to some Provinces in the Low-Countries. Whilst we apply our selves to the answer of yours, in all the particulars required, I thought it not fit to defer the giving an answer to your Letter, although I am very much surpris'd with the unexpected news of such a design. And although your Majesty is pleas'd to insinuate, that the most Christian Queen, my good Sister (whom God hath taken to his glory) had communicated these pretensions to the Marquis De la Fuente, and that I cannot but remember, that he inform'd me of it by his Letter; yet in truth I alwayes lookt upon that discourse as a thing only of private

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private familiarity and confidence, since it passed not in the form of an Ambassadour, nor as a Minister from your Majesty, nor yet in your Majesties name. And I have been the rather confirmed in the truth of this Opinion, since having given the said Marquis a very succinct answer, to all that could be said upon the point, nothing was further said in that matter: So that the silence which hath been kept since the Marquis had his answer, could not leave any other impression on me, but that your Court being informed of the just Rights of the King my Son, and sufficiently satisfied of the sincerity of my proceedings, all further pursuit of those pretensions had been wholly laid aside. It being further to be considered, that this insinuation which has been made is quite contrary to those formalities, which the Articles of Peace made in the Pyreneans requires, before it can be lawful to proceed to a Rupture; It being also certain upon the nineteenth Article, that if the Renunciation it self had not been made, it ought not to have been pursued by the way of Armes, but by that of Sweetness

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Sweetness and Justice. And since your Majesty doth now declare your willingness to enter into an amicable Treaty, I am also willing to conform my self to it; and am content that the Rights be seasonably examin'd, that Justice may take its place by the way and means most proper for that purpose: To which end some persons ought to be nominated, and a place agreed on convenient for such a Treaty. And as 'tis necessary that both parties do in the mean time abstain from all further proceedings by the way of Armes, I hope your Majesty will condescend to it: Which if denyed, I shall be forced, as I am obliged in conscience, and as a Guardian Royal to the King my Son, to make use of the same wayes and meanes to defend the Justice of his Cause.

Although nothing could be more fair and reasonable, then the Proposal contained in this Letter, of referring the Controversie to be discuss'd by amicable means; yet the French King return'd his Reply to it, not by the ordinary way, but by that of Flanders, and

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and the noise of his Canon; in which rough language he likewise answer'd that excellent Letter sent to him by the Marquis *De Castel Rodrigo*, to desire an Arbitration, which here follows to conclude this Introduction.

The Marquis De Castel Rodrigo's Letter to the King of France.

THe Information we have received from all parts so confidently assuring us, That the great preparations your Majesty is now making, are intended against these Counties, that it is now no longer made a doubt; and there appearing to the World no just reason, why your Majesty should violate a Peace, in which the Crown of Spain was content to sit down with so much prejudice, leaving the advantages to your Majesty; its principal aim being only to restore Peace to Christendom, and put an end to a War which had involved the poor and innocent Subjects of each party in so much misery and ruine: and being desirous to prevent a Relapse into a greater,

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er, in which all Europe will have a share, should the Rupture be founded rather upon Will then Reason: I have thought it an incumbency both upon my Place and Duty, to represent to your Majesty, the Scandal that will be given to all the world, when they shall see your Majesty engag'd against a Brother of only six years of age, and against a Regency subordinated to the Laws of a Testator, without any form of Justice, or observance of the Rule, of first demanding Satisfaction. And if your Majesty hath any pretension of dissatisfaction, Reason and Justice require, your Majesty should first declare and justifie them, not only in particular to the Parties interess'd, but also to the Neighbouring Princes, to the Countries in dispute, and to your Majesties own Subjects; since by the Law of Nature, nothing can be exacted or forcibly taken from ones own Subject or Slave, much less from one that is wholly innocent, where the Government is ty'd up by a Regency, to the prejudice of the Subjects of both Parties, and of the Roman Empire; by vertue of whose Laws, and without whose knowledge, so
noble

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noble a Member, as the Circle of Burgundy, cannot be taken away. This proceeding violates the Treaty of Munster, by which (as also by our Peace which was since concluded) it was capitulated, that in case of a Rupture, the Parties concern'd should have ten moneths notice of it; and infringeth the Peace of our Neighbours, whose concernments will oblige them to interest themselves in a common danger. Besides this, your Majesty was pleased to tell the Marquis De la Fuente, at his Audience of Conge, That he was a Witness, with what earnestness you intended to preserve the good correspondence and peace between both Crowns; and that he should in your Majesties name assure the Queen, my Mistress, that you would continue it in the same manner, and with the same good will, giving likewise your Ambassadour at Madrid the same charge.

I leave it, Sir, to the consideration of your Majesty, how remote it will be from the Justice, Christianity and Generosity of your Majesty, to attempt an Invasion without any of those Formalities
and

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and Interpositions which all Christian Princes have alwayes observed; that so your Majesty, as the most Christian, may not introduce an Example, which as it is contrary to all former ones, so it may prove prejudicial to your self and your Posterity.

I do not desire your Majesty to prejudice your own Rights (if any such you have) but only that you would declare them, if you pursue them; nor that you should suspend the use of Force, if Satisfaction be denyed you; but that before you begin your March, or any Hostility, which may render an accommodation impossible, you would prevent the Mischiefs that may ensue upon it to all Christendom, by giving place to a Negotiation. I am firmly perswaded, that the Queen, my Mistress, will give your Majesty all reasonable satisfaction, and that she will not refuse to reason the Cause wherein both parties are interested, to the Cognisance, Mediation, and even the Decision of any of those that may be concerned in the mischief the Rupture will occasion: Obliging my self (as soon as I know the cause and pretensions of your Majesty) to
give

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give account of it to the Queen, my Mistress, who, I doubt not (to let the World see her good intention, and the justice of her Proceedings) will not refuse to refer her self to the judgment, not of one or two only, but of the whole World, and in particular of all the Princes of the Roman Empire, of the Crown of England, (supposing that your Majesty is very near a Peace with it) and of the United Provinces, our Neighbours, to the end that their joynt Plenipotentiaries may see the reasons, and justifie those that have reason on their side, before any advance be made by the force of Armes, considering there is nothing that so far presseth you, nor any danger in suspension, that should be preferred before the common Interest; by which each Party may justifie to the World the events which may happen.

This Representation, Sir, and Request, which my Zeal alone to your Majesty hath put me upon, seems to me most just, as desiring that Christendom, our Neighbours, and common Subjects, may avoid all new calamities, and especially those mischiefs, which may prove far greater
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then

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then those that are already past, before an end can be put to these Wars, wherein we are going to engage our selves. And I hope, Sir, that your Majesty will please to admit it as such, and that Almighty God will put it into your Majesties heart, to resolve upon an Expedient as just as it is fair and advantageous to all, by letting Reason take place, and having a just regard to the tender age of the King my Master, giving our Neighbours the satisfaction of being Judge of the Differences between us; whereby all those Mischiefs may be prevented, which a different procedure or further violence will occasion. God preserve the Sacred Person of your most Christian Majesty, as I desire.

Brussels, May 14.
1667.



A

RELATION

Of the

French Kings

Late Expedition into

FLANDERS,

Anno Dom. 1667, and 1668.

He flame of a new War
 being begun to be
 kindled between the
 two Crowns in the
 Year 1667. And finding my self
 without imployment in the new-
 raised Army, I thought I could
 not fit my self with a more ho-

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nourable

nourable, and more profitable way of bestowing my time during the Campagne of this year, then to set down in writing the Passages thereof; to the end I might not be reduced, as I have often been during the space of seventeen or eighteen years spent in his Majesties Troops, to ransack my memory in vain for such things as I had a mind to remember. I take not upon my self to make an exact description of the State of affairs at that time; my design being to compose a Journal, and not a History. Neither do I think fit to display the Queens Title to the *Netherlands*, since the righteousness thereof hath been authentically enough made out by the *Manifesto* published by his Majesty concerning the same. It shall be sufficient for me to relate in a plain

plain manner, and without all affected Ornament of Style, what I saw my self, and what I received by information from others.

The Peace which was Treating at *Breda*, between *England*, *France*, and *Holland*, was at the point of conclusion, when the King who had suffered eighteen or twenty months to pass since the death of *Philip* the fourth King of *Spain*, thereby to allow time to the Queen Dowager to give him satisfaction in a fair way in reference to his pretentions to several Provinces of the Low Countries, as he had given her to understand as well by sundry Letters, as by frequent instances of his Ambassador in the Spanish Court; astonish all his Neighbours and surprised most part of his own Subjects, by giving

ing order in the months of *March* and *April*, that almost all the Forces design'd by his Majesty to serve in this Expedition, should advance to the Frontiers of *Champaigne* and *Picardy*, under pretence of making great Musters, as he had accustom'd to do for some years past; wherein all the Regiments and Companies both of Horse and Foot were used to encampe as exactly and regularly as if they had been in open War, and in the midst of his enemies.

After the review which his Majesty made of his Guards at *S. Germain's*, towards the end of the month of *April*, it began to be divulged that his Majesty would in good earnest take the Field, if the Counsel of *Spain* did not speedily yeild to the King a good part of those things

thing which he had demanded of them. Soon after General Officers were nominated, and care was taken for disposing great sums of money for the Artillery and provisions. The Commanders of Regiments had notice given them to advertise all persons under their command to see to their Equipages; and in a word, all such Orders were given out as are usual in the commencing of a War.

Whilst these things were in preparation, the *Manifesto*, setting forth the Queens Right and Title to those Countries, was published; and about the beginning of *May* Printed Copies thereof were sent throughout all *Europe*, especially into *Spain*, and to *Brussels*. Which being a sufficient and competent Declaration of War, the King fitted himself to

go and expect an answer to it at the head of his Army.

Accordingly his Majesty together with the Queen departed from *S. Germain*s on the sixteenth day of the same moneth, attended with such a small number of those of his Court as were in readiness to accompany him; most of the great Lords and Courtiers staying behind to prepare their Equipages of War. But that those who intended to follow might have time to overtake him, his Majesty spent four dayes on the way before he arriv'd at *Amiens*, where he arriv'd on the twentieth day of the same moneth of *May*. At the same time the General Officers set forward in order to the drawing of the Troops together in several places; some at *La Fere*, others

thers at *S. Quintin, Guise, Mezieres, Peronne, Dourlens* and *Hesdin*: so that the Forces were extended from the River *Meuse* to the coast of *Calais*; though in distinct Bodies, yet so as that they might joyn together in five or six dayes, according as it should seem expedient.

Marshall *D'Aumont*, Governour of *Paris*, was design'd to command a body of between seven and eight thousand men, on the coast of *Dunkirk*; and he had under him for his Lieutenant Generals, the Count *Du Passage*, and the Duke of *Roanez*, formerly styl'd Count *de la Fucillade*; for the Marshalls of his Camp the Counts *de Borge* and *S. Lieu*. His Infantry consisted of the Regiments of *Navarre, Normandie, Plessis-Praslin, Harcourt, Sourches*, and the

Queen's Regiment ; His Cavalry, Commanded by Monsieur *la Cardonniere* Comissary General , was divided into three Brigades, at the head of which were the Marquis *de Rouvray*, the Marquis *de Gelis*, and *Calvo*.

The Marquis *de Creguy*, newly recall'd to Court, from which he had been absent for six years, was sent with between three and four thousand men to the Frontie of *Luxembourg*, and the parts about *Alsatia*; and with him Monsieur *Desperce* for Marshall of that Camp. He had but two Regiments of Foot with him, viz. the Regiment of *Piedmont*, and *S. Vallier*, besides 1000 Dragoons. His Cavalry was likewise divided into three Brigades, under the Command of the Marquisses *d'Joyeuse de la Feuillie*, and *de Montaurel*, who were all under

under the obedience of Monsieur *de Rochepere*.

At the same time the Duke of *Noailles* was sent to *Perpignan*, whereof he was Governour, to the end he might take care of *Roussillon*, whilst the main brunt of the War should be in *Flanders*. This Duke had but few Forces, because there was but little to enterprize; onely some Regiments of Cavalry were assigned to him, and Monsieur *Foucant*, for his Lieutennant General.

'Twas easily judg'd that the King had some great design when it was understood that before his departure from *S. Germain's* he appointed a Counsell to remain with the Queen, consisting of the Chancellor of *France*, and the Marshall *d'Estree*, with two Secretaries of State, Monsieur

Drilliere, and Monsieur *Gue-
gand*. After which having de-
clared her Majestie Regent of
the Kingdome during his ab-
sence, he sent for the Parlia-
ment and other Sovereign
Courts to signifie to them his
pleasure, that they should ac-
knowledge her for such whilst
his Majesty should be ab-
sent.

The Prince of *Conde* remain'd
at his house of *chantilly*, partly
for that he was indispos'd in his
health, and partly for that, as it
was seen afterwards, the King
reserv'd him for other employ-
ments when the War should be
begun; his Majesty declaring,
that during the whole course of
of this Campagne he would
not make use of the Counsell
of any but that of mounseieur de
Turenne, Marshal General of the
Camp,

Camp, who by this meanes beheld himself at a higher step of glory then ever he had ascended to before.

As for the Ministers of State, of whom his Majesty serv'd himself, namely Monsieur *le Tellier*, Monsieur *de Lionne*, Secretaries of State, and Monsieur *Colbert*, they departed not from *Paris*, till six dayes after his Majesty, and then they went directly to *La Fere*, there to remain in expectation of further orders.

The Marquis *de Louvois*, Secretary of State, had set forth from *Paris* two dayes before the King, namely on the fourteenth of *May*, in order to give notice to all the world of his Majesties march, and the design he had to let the Queen see what Troups he had about *Peronne*, where their Majesties arrived
the

the 26 of *May*. But before we proceed any further, it seems to me not impertinent to give account what Forces were in being when the King began first to think of this enterprife.

All the Infantry of *France* were divided into 1200 Companies, each of them consisting of fifty men; but several young Gentlemen of Quality having since taken the Command of Regiments upon them, they are now much more, they having for greater Ostentation of their Commands many of them enlarged their Troops, and at their own expence raised several Companies much more Numerous then was required.

Moreover, the King had two Regiments of his Guards, one of *French*, the other of *Swiss*, besides

sides twenty Companies of new raised *Swiss*, all which Foot amounted upon the Muster Role to 70000 men, besides 1000 Dragoones.

The Horse consisted of 200 Troops, each of them of fifty men, which made up likewise by the Roles 10000 Horse, his Court and Equipage were 3000 Horse, if we reckon the *Guards de Corps*, his *Musquitires on Horse-back* his *Gens d'Armes*, and his light Horse belonging to his person, the most ready and best disciplin'd that without doubt have been seen at any time.

Having furnisht his Garrisons out of these, and divided the rest into several Bodies, according to the different places he design'd to imploy them, as I have related before, the Army Royal was judg'd to consist of about

24 or 25000 Foot, and 9 or 10000 Horse, of which you shall have the particulars.

The Foot was divided into four Brigades, the first and strongest was that of the Guards, Compos'd of twenty-eight Companies of the *French* Guards, and nineteen of the *Swiss*, and four & twenty Companies of the Kings Regiment Commanded by the *Marquis d' Anjou* who altogether made eleven Battalions : viz. The *French* Guards four, the *Swiss* four, and the other Regiment three.

The second Brigade was that of *Picardy*, of which was the Regiment called by that name Commanded by the *Counte de la Mark*, the Regiment of *Saux* Commanded by the *Count de Saux de Lesdiguiers*, the *Lyonnois* Regiment Commanded by the

the Marquis *de Villeroy*, the Regiment *de Turenne* Commanded by the Marquis *de Sillery*; all which Regiments made up two Battalions a peice.

The third was the *Brigade of Champagne*, composed of the Regiment of *Champagne* Commanded by the Marquis *d' Ambre*, and of the Regiments of *Castelnau*, *Louvigny*, and *Orleans*, the first Commanded by the Marquis *de Castelnau*, the second by the Marquis *de Louvigny*, the third by the Marquis *de Beaufort*, and each of these Regiments made up two Battalions likewise.

In the fourth *Brigade* was the Regiments of *Auvergne* Commanded by the Duke *de Chevreuse*, the Royal Regiment Commanded by *Pierrefit*, the Regiment of *Roussillon* or *Catalonia* Commanded by *Caramagne*, and the

the Regiment of *Alsatia* Com-
manded by the *Counte de Nassau*,
which in all made up but seven
Battalions, *Roussillon* making but

(n

The *Light Horse* Commanded by
the Duke *Coaslin*, their Camp
Master General, was divided in-
to twelve Brigades; but because
it would be tedious to reckon
up the several Regiments they
were compos'd of, I shall con-
tent my self only to insert the
names of the several *Brigades*
they served under, which were
the Barron of *Montelar*, of *Four-
neaux*, *Beauveze*, the Marquis
de Resnel, *Bissy*, and *Montauban*,
the *Chevallier de Fourilles*, the
Comte de Choiseul, *Artagnan*, the
Comte de Roze, the Marquis *de
Rochefort* and *de Villequier*.

There were expected also
some Troops from the Duke of
Lorraine

Lorraine, which consisted of four Regiments of about 1500 Horse, and two of Foot of about 900 or 1000 Men.

Their Canon they brought from *la Fere* and *Amiens*, I mean their great peices, for at the beginning of the moneth the King had given order to the Commanders of the several Brigades, that every Battalion should carry a peice of 4 or 5 pound Ball along with it, and money was given out accordinly to buy Horses and other things, necessities for their train.

S. Hillary Lieutenant of the Ordinance, was the person Com-manded all the Equipage designed for this Army, and *Colbert* Master of the Request was Comissary. And this is the account of our strength by land.

As

As to our Forces at Sea, I have been told we had twelve or thirteen Gallies in the Mediterranean Sea, and that the Duke *de Beaufort*, our Admiral, was upon the coast of *Brittain* and *Rochell* with about 25 or 30 men of War.

The King being arrived at *Amiens* the 20 of *May* he departed from thence the 25, having taken his leave of the Queen who instead of being present, as was supposed, at the Rendezvous at *Perrone*, returned by *Montdidier* to *Compiègne*, and the same day being the twenty fifth with all the Horse his Majesty encampt near *d'Encre*, and the next day at *Mont St. Quintin*, not far from *Peronne*, where he met most of his Army, especially his Foot, who were drawn up thereabouts, from thence

thence he marcht and incamp't at *Goüy* near *Catelet*, from thence to *Briatte*, not far from *Chasteau Cambressy*, from thence to *Villerpol* near *Quesnoy*, after that to *Peronneval* near to *Binch*, a small Town in *Hainault* unfortified, and which in the time of the Wars follows alwayes the Master of the Field : here it was thought expedient to leave some Forces for our convenience whilst the Army lay at *Charleroy*, where his Majesty design'd to go at his coming from *Amiens* ; at the length he came and encamp't at *Pieton*, a Village situate upon a Brook of the same name, which after some meanders and Circumflexions falls about a league from the Town into the *Sambre*.

This River and Brook where they meet doe make an Angle on the

the side of their descent, which being sufficiently elevated above the waters, there was formerly a little Villa called *Charnoy*. This place having appeared of great advantage to *Castle Rodrigoe*, Governour of the Low Countries for the King of *Spain*, in respect the *Sambre* was not furnished with any Forts from *Landreg* (which is not far from its Fountaine) to *Namur* where it falls into the *Meuse*, he had resolv'd the year before with the Counsel of the Provinces, to raise a strong Fort there, which might oppose it self to the Excursions of such Garrisons as the King of *France* had betwixt the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*, that is to say, *Avernes*, *Phillippville* and *Marienburg*, Towns that were delivered up to us upon the peace on the *Pyreneans*; and the designe was pursued

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pursued with that diligence and
expence, that the place was al-
most defensible, when they had
the first newes of the Kings reso-
lution to come in person with a
great Army to demand such
places as he pretended belonged
in justice to the Queen.

This place which was called
by *Castle Rodrigo, Charleroy*, was
fortified with seven Bastions, lined
with a sort of stone that was ve-
ry strong and large, that they had
brought from the Country of
Leige. The most part of these
Bastions and the Courtines were
raised to the very top, and the
outworks also were in so good a
condition, there was scarce a
better to be seen in *Flanders*.

In the men time *Castel Rodrigo*
understanding that the King was
coming towards him in good
earnest, and fearing that his
works

works being new and made the most part in the winter, were not able to make any long defence if they should be set upon; and besides, having not Force enough to make good othe places he thought of as much importance, he resolved to quit it, and having drawn away his Cannon, and all the Ammunition he had sent thither, before he blew it up, and demolisht the body of it as well perhaps as ever was any before; but the out-works they left intire, and they appeared so well to his Majesty when he came thither, that he resolved to repair all, upon an opinion that this place not being above six Leagues from *Namur*, and about s many from *Monts*, and perhaps some 12 or 13 from *Brussels*, might be of great consequence for the design he had

had upon *Brabant*, and the re-
mainder of *Hainault*.

But there were other reasons
also made the King take up this
resolution, for he being come of
a sudden out of *France*, and the
Spring being very backward
by reason the Winter proved so
long, he found but very little
forrage; besides, they were so ill
provided with Horses for their
Train of Artillery, that all they
could rap and rend were scarce
sufficient to draw eight or ten
peices of whole Canon with ne-
cessary Ammunition for them &
their Foot. Nor was their accom-
modation for Victualls in a much
better condition, most of their
Baggage being in a very ill po-
sure to follow the Army which
was falling into their Country:
it may be also he might have
some inclination to attend, and
see

see what effect his Manifesto, might have upon the spirits of the people, the War not being yet so far gon, but that if they had given any assurance of satisfaction he could have hearkned to their conditions, and have saved those Provinces from all the calamities and devastations hath been since brought upon them by his Army: But whatsoever was the reason, we spent there fifteen dayes in repairing the ruines, as well as we could, the whole Army working all the while with all diligence imaginable.

The War being thus begun, and no enemy appearing in the Field, there was not much Hostility committed, the King keeping his Army in as strict a discipline as if they had been in his own Dominions. However they did not forbear the prosecuting the War
from

from the time it marcht from about *Chasteau de Cambresy*, and *Pilois* Camp-Master to the Horse, was Commanded out with 500 Horse to fall into the Country for intelligence, and to discover if there were any preparation making against them. The most part of the persons of quality offered themselves as Volunteers in this Expedition; but the King would permit but some few, of which the most considerable were the Duke d' *Enguien*, the Counte *de S. Paul*, and the Duke *de Boissillon*; but their design proved to little purpose, for after they had been abroad four or five dayes they returned to the Camp without opportunity of doing any thing.

During the stay of the Army at *Charleroy*, the Queen, as I have said, returned to *Compiègne*;

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but

but she came back as far as *Avesne* to enjoy the presence of the King who was there, and to take the advantage of that little time he would spare from the care he would needs take to see the place accommodated himself.

The day she was to arrive the King went out with a good body of Horse, some two or three Leagues to meet her ; and during the four or five days they were together, *Monsieur*, who remained in the Camp, gave out all necessary orders.

Some there are that will say, that that which carried the King into this part of the Country, was not only the designe upon *Charleroy*, which he knew was demolisht before he set out: But having a long time maintained a correspondence in Na-

~~near~~ and *Luxembourg*, he had hastned his march to encourage that enterprize : but I am not so well informed of the intrigues of Government to know the certainty; this I only know, they were favourers of the house of *Austria* that spred the report to make the conduct of the King the more odious to the people.

In short they put *Charleroy* into such a condition of defence, that they left all the great Guns they had in the Camp there, and put the Regiment of *la Ferte* in Garrison, and other Companies drawn out of several battalions, which they formed into another called the *Dauphins* Regiment, and gave the Command of it to *Phisica*, somtimes Lieutenant Colonel in the Regiment of *Turenne*: the Government of the

Fort was bestowed upon *Montal*, with order to continue the fortifications without intermission.

They left also 300 Horse about *Charleroy* for their farther security, after which marcht the King up into the Country, to make his advantage of the consternation his great Army had brought upon the Provinces.

On the 15th of *June* he dis-camp't, and marching towards *Brussels* he took up his quarters about *Nivelle*; whither having at the entreaty of the inhabitants sent two of his Guards to secure them, they were notwithstanding contrary to all honour and equity carried Prisoners to *Brussels*, where they lay above two moneths. From *Nivelle* the Army marcht a little above *Mont* towards *Braine-le-Comte*, and after

ter some days march they came to *Atb*, a little Town situate almost at the head of the River *Dendre* without any fortification, but so capable of it that the King resolved to leave a Garrison there, and made *des Landes* (who had formerly served the Prince of *Condy*) the Governour.

Out of divers Regiments there were some Companies drawn out, in all about 400 Foot and 100 Horse, which were left on purpose to infest and alarm the Towns thereabouts, and particularly *Brussels*, which was but eight leagues distant, there being no considerable Rivulets betwixt them.

All this progress was made without any other impediment then from the badness of the wayes, the Enemy not daring to

shew themselves any where; only a Party of their *Cravatts*, earnest upon plunder, fell upon our baggage. But *RommeCour*, Lieutenant of the Company of the *Gardes de Corps*, being by accident with a Party of Horse near *Enchoit* upon a design, which was the place where this business began, he charged them so home he constrained them to leave their prize, though they had slain some of our men, not without loss certainly to themselves. This I am sure of, the *Comte de S. Geran*, who served then as *Aide de Camp*, and the *Marquis de Bellefont*, were both very much wounded.

The Army staid not so long there as it had done at *Charleroy*, they left the Garrison only some pallisadoes to begin their fortifications withall ; and the King
discamp

discampt and marcht to the sledge of *Tournay*, a place of great importance, but very ill provided with Souldiers, and the inhabitants, who were very numerous, bearing no great animosity to the *French*, under whose Dominion they had lived long, for it is scarce an age since they submitted themselves to the house of *Austria*.

Besides the King perceived the taking of this Town would be a considerable acquest in respect of its situation upon the River *Sceld*, betwixt *Conde* and *Oudenarde*, and might especially perplex that part of *Flanders* is called the *Wallonne* Country (of which that is a Member) as also *Hainault* and *Ira-*
bant.

On the 20th of *June* they began their march; but before that

he gave order to *Comte de Lillebonne* (a Prince of the house of *Lorraine*, who Commanded the *Troupes* the Duke of *Lorraine* had sent to the King, and who being not as yet joyned to the Army was quartered about *Arras*) that he should immediately joyne himself with *Artagnan*, who was thereabouts also, and that passing the bridge at *Avendin*, he should march away immediately and block up *Tournay* on that side next *Lille*, which was executed accordingly, and the Bridges for communication being finished, the King past the River next day with most of his Army, and took his Quarters up at the Town of *Foryenne*, having left on the other side of the water the Marquis *Humieres*, and the *Comte de Duras*, with such Troops as were thought

thought necessary for the beleaguering the Town on that side next to *Hainault* and *Brabant*; and without giving further time to the beseiged to recollect themselves it was resolved they should that very night begin their approaches.

The place being surveyed; we began our approaches on the side of certaine Windmills, which are plac'd upon a little eminence not far from the banke of the River as you go into the Town. The first Battalion of the *French* Guards that *d'Ortie* Commanded, first Captain of that Squadron, began their works toward the right, and the Regiments of *Picardy* and *Castelnau* on the left: but these last having mispent their time at the beginning of the night, their approaches went on but slow; however they ad-

vanced as they pleased themselves; the opposition and firing of the enemy being very small, there was scarce any need of shelter at all; there were not many Souldiers kill'd, nor but few wounded.

This day Monsieur being in the Trenches found the King there, who came likewise to give them a visit, an action not ordinary amongst princes, and of which History affords but few examples.

It would be tedious to insert the names of all the Volunteers that were then in our Trenches. The presence of the King who exposed himself in all places of danger (insomuch that whilst out of a desire to see all that past, he went about surveying the works, he had one of his Pages wounded behind him
with

with a Canon-shot, and some few
 Horses kill'd) was a great in-
 couragement to the whole Court,
 and put them all forward to do
 something remarkable on this first
 occasion; amongst the Voluntiers
 that more particularly signalis'd
 themselves, was the *Comte* of *S.
 Paul*, who in a sally the besieged
 made, beat them up to the very
 Counterscarp, & there for a good
 while disputed with one of his
 Enemies at the push of Pike; and
 in this sally *S. Sandoux*, a Cap-
 taine in the Regiment of Guards
 was sore wounded. The next
 day the first Battalion, of the
Swiss Guards Commanded by
Molondin their Collonel, releiv-
 ed the *French* Guards, their
 Generall the *Comte* of *Soisson*
 being ill, and not able to come as
 yet to the Army. About midnight
 they beat a parly, and a cessatiou
 being

Town sur-
rendred.

being presently granted they yeilded up the Town, and that before one great Gun was shot against it; nor indeed had we as yet one peice for Battery, though we were in an hourly Expectation of a great convoy from *Arras* of 1500 or 1600 Waggons of all sort of Provision & Ammunition, and eight peices of whole Canon that the Army had great need of.

The Town being surrendred the Governour retires into the Castle with his Garriſon, which is strong, and divided from the Town by the *sceld*. It is reported to have been built by the *English*, whilst it was in their possession, after they had taken it from the *French*. The works are antient indeed, but not bad; but as they stood then, they were in no very good condition, nor was it.

it defended any better then the Town, for they had much to doe to keep it one day afterwards, and marcht out the 26th about 300 ill foot and 100 good Horſe, in three Troops, without Canon or any other good termes, and were conducted to *Brussels* by *Prunies*, an inferior officer of the Guards, with about 25 or 30 of his Souldiers: amongst all the wounded of quality in this siege there was only *Tracy* Captain of the Guardes that was shot with a Musquit in the cheek.

In the mean time the Marshall *d' Aumont* was not idle, for being entered into *Flanders* by the new ditch betwixt *S. Omer* and *Aire*, he had advanc't almost as far as *Bergue*, where having understood there were no formed Troops in the place, he thought it necessary to make any formal
siege;

siege ; but drawing all together by 9 in the morning he made all his Foot advance , and fell on in two several places.

These two stormes were Com-manded, one by the *Comte d' Pas-sage*, and the other by the Duke of *Roanez*, both Lieutenant Ge-nerals; the latter of which, not troubling himself to throw up any works, fell immediatly on, and made himself Master of the half-moon and Counterscarpe : at first they had some resistance, the Citizens having taken Armes with some of the Country that were come in for refuge ; but before night they parly'd, and at the same time

*Bergue taken
by Marshall d'
Aumont.*

surrendred upon ho-nourable termes.

There were some brave men slain there, notwith-standing, for *S. Lieu* ; Marshall *d' Campe*

d'Campe, in this Army much esteemed for his courage, and long experience in the War, was kill'd by two shots of a Musquet; and five or six Officers in the Queens Regiment, and the Regiment of *Navarre*, were slain or wounded, with about 200 Soldiers in all, but most of the Duke of *Roanez* side, for of *Passage's* here were but few. .

Bergue being taken the Army advanced towards *Furnes* to give the Garrison of *Dunkerque* more elbow-roome, where the resistance was much one as at *Bergue*. The second day after our Trenches were opened the place was *Furnes taken* surrendered, and we became Masters of it the third or fourth time.

The Marshall *de Aumont*, not satisfied with this, was marching with

with his Army to *Dixmude*, when he received exprefs order from the King to come away immediately to *Armentiers*, which place is situate upon the *Lis*, and in the time of Marshall *Gassion*, had gained great reputation, it was fortified by him in the Winter 1645, but was so demolished by the *Spaniard* since, that in *May*, whilst the King was at *Peronne*, *Artagnan* was sent thither with some Troops, and entering as he pleased he took the Governour Prisoner in his own lodgings without any noise or Alarme. The design the King had in calling the Marshal *d' Aumont* thither, was apparently to secure the passage of Victuals to our great Army, whilst it lay before *Tournay*, for they were the same Troops that conducted the great convoy I mentioned before.

Tournay

Tournay being delivered, the King and his whole Court were lodged in the Town; he gave *Renoart*, Captain of the Regiment of Guards, the Government, leaving him four Companies of that Regiment, and three of the *Swiss* Guards, with three Troops of Horse of the Regiment of *S. Sierge*, but lodged them all in the Castle to prevent any incommmodity the inhabitants might receive in the Town, and to shew his new subjects how easie his dominion would be.

The 28th of the same moneth having given exact orders for the Conservation of the place, he marcht away with his Army towards *Gaunt*, and as every body thought, with design to fall upon *Oudenarde*, or *Courtray*.

They

They which desired *Oudenarde* should be besieged alledged the Town was situate upon the *Sceld*, some seven leagues from *Tournay*, and would extend our conquests quite down the River as far as *Gaunt*; and that though the Town being commanded by a very high mountain on that side towards *Alost*, could not be very strong, yet by placing a good Garrison there it might make a good post, and be very usefull in interrupting the Commerce betwixt *Brussels* and *Gaunt*, the two Principal Towns in the *Low Countries*. Others were for attempting of *Courtray*, a Town upon the *Lis*, and of great importance ever since *Gassion* raised a Cittadel there, and by it held in subjection as well the *Wallonne*, part of *Flanders*, as the *Flemming* : and this opinion appeared

appeared the most reasonable, seeing all the Prisoners taken agreed in their report, that there were but 200 Souldiers in the Town, and that the principal Inhabitants had already resolved to deliver up the Town, and attended only his Majesties appearance with his Army to surrender it into his hands. But both these opinions were disappointed in the event, for the Army which was then incamp't at *Helchin*, some three leagues from *Courtray*, four from *Oudenarde*, and four or five from *Lille*, on a sudden on the 30th of that moneth marcht cleer back again; the King having the day before Commanded out the Count *de Duras*, with two Brigades of Horse, and the *Comte de Lillebonne*, with all the *Lorrainers*, in order to a design up-
on

on *Doñay*, and these Troops being advanced, to strengthen it, all the Army followed with great marches, so as on the second of *July* the Town was besieged on all sides.

The King at first would take up his quarters at *Barbieres*, a Village upon the *Scarpe* near the Road betwixt *Doñay*, and *Arras*, but this Town being too far off, and it being believed the Town would require circumvallation, he removed and lodged himself in *la Mottes* quarters nearer the Town, and more capable of being fortified.

Whilst they were ordering the Camp, the King, having din'd at a Village of *Esquierchin*, perceived as he was getting a Horseback some of the Enemy drawing out of the Town, and advanc't to a little Chappel some 7 or 800 paces with-

without their Counterscarpe, which gave him a great desire of seeing them nearer hand, he Commanded out presently a small party of the Colonels Regiment that was then by, to charge them, and take some Prisoners if they could : *Mazel* Master of the Horse to the *Vicomte de Turenne*, with some others, putting themselves in with this party, and having ordered two Squadrons of the Guards to relieve them, they advanc't, and without so much as stopping at their Volleys they advanced to their Turnepike, behind which the Enemy being retired, our Forces were open to all their shot, both Cannon and Musquet. Notwithstanding which there were not above two or three wounded, amongst whom *Lestang*, an Ensigne

signe of the Guards of *Turenne* kept
 was one, and another Named *S.* the
Rut. Some persons of quallity and
 stole away from the King also and
 be present at this action, and as a
 amongst the first of them was ons
 the *Comte de Soissons*, and the mal
Comte de Avergne. man

It is no great matter to gueſſe belo
 the Reasons that brought his pro
 Majesty before *Douay*: For this ſons
 Town being of very great conſe- raq
 quence in thoſe parts, being as v
 ſituate upon the *Scarpe* ſome five as
 leagues below *Arras*, and capa- teli
 ble of receiving great numbers wo
 of men, and the yeilding great the
 ſupply of Proviſion for the Army, of t
 we could not take in any thing a v
 of more importance, or that and
 could contribute more to the ſibl
 keeping of *Tournay*, which with To
 out the communication of this the
 Town, was not eaſily to be at l
 kept.

kept. Besides he had advice
 the Town was but ill man'd,
 and not like to hold out long
 and that the *Scarpe* Fort, which
 is a Fort consisting of five Basti-
 ons, built in that Marsh, which
 makes the River and gives it its
 name, about a Cannon shot
 below the Town, was also very ill
 provided: and upon these rea-
 sons the King resolved to at-
 tique them both at one time,
 as well to astonish them within,
 as to take away all hopes of
 relieving them without; which
 would have been very easie ano-
 ther time, in respect the place was
 of that extent it would require
 a vast line of circumvallation,
 and without that it was impos-
 sible; to attempt either the
 Town without the Fort, or
 the Fort without the Town,
 at least to block them up so as to
 prevent

prevent their reliefs; but in spite of the strength or feebleness of the Enemy, the Vigilance of the King and his Captains overcame all difficulties; For on the third at night our Trenches were opened by fourteen Companies of the Regiments of Guards, where Marshall *Grammont* their Colonel was present, as sick as he was, as he had been before at *Tournay*: The Guards began their works as they had design'd to attaque the *Ravelin* before the Gate towards the Village of *Esquierchin*, and the Regiments of *Picardy*; and the Kings on the other side began theirs towards the half Moon that looks towards *Quincy*. There happened nothing singular in these attaques, saving that the Trenches being very large and deep they raised a
 Battery

battery the same night of ten peices of Canon betwixt the works, which was in condition to play by four a clock in the morning. *Le Renché* a Captain was wounded here, but very slightly, and scarce one man lost. The fourth at night the *French* Guards were relieved by the *Swiss* Guards, that is to say, by seven Companies of them, and the Count of *Soissons*, (Generall of all the *Swiss* in the *French* service) at the head of them: They entered the Trenches about seven at night, exposed to all the Canon of the Town, which was a great number, and perhaps as well planted as ever any were. The King visiting the Trenches approved very much what they had done; but he had much more reason to commend them the next day,

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when

when he understood, that the 400 paces of Ground remaining betwixt the head of their Trenches and the Ditch of the Counter-scarp was secured by the works they had thrown up that night, and that all the Trenches were in a good condition by six a clock in the morning. Nor was this all, the Marquis *d'Humieres*, Lieutenant General, that da having proposed to the *Comte de Soissons*, to attempt the ditch, to sound it, and throw in some Faggots, in order to their advancing the next night. The *Swisses* animated by the example of their General, who was present all the while, would shew no weariness for what was past, but having begun a mine by eight in the morning, they peirc'd their ditch by noon; though they had neither plancks, nor
blinds,

blinds, nor any thing necessary in such an Enterprize.

There were two Officers that Commanded in the Trenches, one was *Aspremont*, a Captain in the Regiment of Guards, who mannaged all the works, and exprest himself in that a man of more then ordinary understanding: the other was *S. Fere*, a Captain of Horse, who had put himself then amongst the Volunteers that accompanied the Marquis de *Humieres*. These two Officers, desiring to signallize themselves by some action extraordinary, proposed to the Commanders in the Trench to swim over the ditch, and lodge themselves on the other side, as well to render the structure of the Bridge the more easie, as to make it the more formidable when it should be done, and by

the boldness of the enterprise to frighten the Enemy perhaps from the point of their work; their proposal was applauded, though contrary to the rules of so great a siege: And having chosen a certain number of soldiers that could swim, they stripped themselves upon the *Spot*, and *S. Fere* with seven *Swisses* only, without other Arms then their Pickaxes and shovells, swam over the ditch, and placing themselves on the other side, they fell to their work to shelter themselves as well as they could; but *S. Fere* having the curiosity to stand right up and peep over their blind, received a shot from a Musquet in his body, and dyed within a quarter of an hour.

Aspremont in the mean time was with some of his Volunteers and *Swisses* in the ditch labouring

ing to fill it up as much as possible : and of the seven that swam over, one of them only was killed, the other six made their work defensible; and the Bridge being by five in the morning so finisht that they might pass over dry, they sent over from the other side a Sergeant with twelve Souldiers well arm'd to make good what their six comrades had thrown up.

All this affaire, both in the night and day, cost about 40 Souldiers, and two Officers slain or wounded; but amongst the Voluntiers there were several persons of quality ill handled; the Marquis de Noisy Maupeou was wounded that night by a Musquet shot in his head, of which he recovered, though it was judg'd mortall at the first : The Comte du Broutay, sometimes

Camp-master to the Regiment of *Navarre*, received a shot under the Arm-pit, and died a few days after. The Marquis *de Termes* was wounded in the thigh, the *Comte de Combourg* on his foot, *Monmont* in the shoulder, and a little before the Trench was raised the *Comte de Blin*, received a shot with a facileon bullet on the top of his arme which brake the bone so as it was believed he would dye of it, as he did in the conclusion. There was several others wounded with their Canon, but the Prince *d'Espinox*, who was shot in the Arme, and *Brissac* a Lieutenant in the Guards, are all I can remember.

As to the approaches of the Regiments, *Picardy* was relieved by the Regiment of *Auvergne*; but not being there I

can

can give no further relation then that *Vauban*, Captain in the Regiment of *Picardy*, that commanded in that work, received a Musquet shot in his face. For the same reason I shall pass by what was done on the *Comte de Duras* his side, having heard no more, then that being encamp't with his Forces on the other side of the Town towards *Cambray* and *Valecienne*, and desirous that his Forces also should have their share in the honour, he beg'd of the King that he might make his effort on his side also; whether having drawn up the Regiment *du saut* on the fourth at night, and having found no great resistance, with no great difficulty he lodged himself the same night on the Counterscarp : Infomuch as the

Enemies seeing themselves overlaid on every side, and perswaded otherwise by the reasons of the *Comte de Gramont*, whom the King had sent to summon them, they demanded a parly, and obtained a cessation of Arms that very fifth at night, at least on the Guards side; for on the side the Regiments of *Lyonnois* and *Louvigny* were on, who were apparently ignorant of the Truce, they past the two ditches, and lodged themselves upon the half-moon, which proved to no great purpose, the Hostages being given before.

All the rest of the night was spent in making their termes, which were, that all the Souldiers consisting of about 300 Foot, pittifull fellowes, and ill provided, with three Troops of Horse of about 120. should march out
with

with their Armes and Baggage; but no Canon; which was performed the seventh, of the same month, *Dowry taken.* and they conducted to *Valencienne*.

The Scarp Fort was attempted distinctly by the Count *de Lillebonne*, and some other Troops Commanded by *le Bret*, Marshal *de Camp*, to whom the King had given the Charge of that affaire. They opened their Trenches, on the fourth at night, by the Regiment of *Champagne*, which having began its approaches along the Marsh, carried them on within twenty paces of their Counterscarp, without the loss almost of one man. The next day this Regiment was relieved by the Regiment of *Castelnau*, who observing the small resistance that was made,

past over the ditch before the
 Counterscarp, and in two several
 places lodged themselves at
 the very foot of the Pallisadoes
 of their False-Bray, and forc't the
 Enemy to leave their main Guards
 and in short all their out Guards;
 insomuch as they beat a parley,
 and their Articles being made,
 they marcht out with their Arms
 and Colours, but not Canon,
 and were conducted to *Valenci-*

eune; So that *Doway*,

The Scarp Fort
 taken.

which never durst,
 for the space of five
 and twenty years after the gain-
 ing several Battels, be attempted,
 was taken in three dayes, and its
 Fort, which was believed im-
 pregnable by reason of the wa-
 ter and sluices with which they
 could drownd all about both
 the Fort and the Town: The
 King made *Aspremont* Gover-
 nour

nour, who had been so instrumental in the taking it: and gave him eight Companies of the *French Guards*, and six of *Swisses*, Commaned by *Sury*, Captain of that body, but no Horse, in respect that all his Family, & the most part of the Equipage of the Court were then at a distance, whilst the King who was then departing for *Compiene* began his journey.

But the reason why the King left the Army at that time, is not yet come to my ears; all that I can say is that there were several marcht off with him that never thought it necessary to come back.

All this while the Marshal *d'Aumonts* Army was at *Armentieres*, where to prevent idleness, they had began to repair the old works. But judging the small Garrison left there

there would be in no great security, the Marshall removed from thence, and brought his Troops nearer *Lille*, encamping about *Hautbourdin*, some two leagues from the Town, to the end he might block up that Garrison that made its constant excursions either upon our Convoy, or to the very Gates of *Tournay*.

But for the farther incommo-
dity of this great Town they
put fire to all the Windmills that
were near it, which amounted
to near 50 or 60, which could
not be performed without some
skirmishes, & without cutting off
some particular persons by their
Cannon. About this time it was
the Foot Regiment of *Normandy*,
and the Queens Regiment hav-
ing met in the night without
discovering one another, they
charged, and, as was reported in
the

the Kings Quarters, could not be got off till 30 or 40 men were slain in the place.

The 9th of this moneth the Marshal General of the Camp remaining sole Master as it were, he rose from before *Doway*, and encampt about two leagues from that place, near an Abby of Nuns called *Fliner*, just upon the Road to *Lille*; and on the other side the Army advanc't to *Cantice*, about half a league distance from *Orchies*, where their design was to attend the returne of the King.

During the 15 dayes the Army remained incamped, there was no great matter past; the Enemy having no great party of Horse in the Field, they contented themselves to sally now and then out of the Town in small bodies, to incommode us
in

in our forraging and convoys, from which they seldome returned without some prize : *Lamezan*, somtimes Ensign of the *Gens d'armes* belonging to the King, with three or four Voluntiers and their equipage, going from *Arras* to *Dourlens*, fell unluckily into their hands : *Lamezan* was kill'd there, and another Voluntier called *Bretoncelles* was wounded, and the young *Villarceaux* taken in a Waggon in which he lay sick. But this party were near doing a greater exploit ; for the Duke d' *Enguien*, the *comte de Armagnac*, the Duke de *Bouillon*, and other persons of quallity returning into *France* with the King, and hearing at Court the Army was lying down before *Courtray*, and that their several Regiments were drawn out upon that de-

sign,

sign, that is to say, the Duke *de Enguin's* Regiment, with the Brigade of *Bissy*, of which that was a part, and the Duke of *Bouillons*, with the Brigade belonging to the *Comte de Roy*; they resolved upon any termes to return into *Flanders*, and accordingly taking the Road to *Arras*, without any other convoy then their own Servants, and some officers of the Army that would need accompany them, they were in great danger within two or three leagues of *Dourlens* of being taken by some Troops that seemed to come from *Arras*. And had it not been for *de Roche*, a Captain in the Prince of *Condy's* Guards, who went out to discover them, supposing them at first sight a convoy sent for the Duke of *Enguien* from *Arras*, but finding

ing them Enemies he suffered himself to be taken to preserve the rest, which if he had not done, they had doubtless run the same fortune.

I forget to mention how the King before his departure had resolved the Marshal *de Aumonts* Army, that had done nothing these two sieges, should be employed upon some place or other of importance, to which end he sent him four Regiments of Foot out of the main Army, viz. the Regiment of *Champagne*, the Royal Regiment, and the Regiments of *Orleans* and *Roussillon*, and three Brigades of Horse, all under the Command of the Marquis *de Pagulin*, Marshal *de Camp*, who carried eight great peices of Canon along with him, the Marshall *d' Aumont* having none before.

A while after we understood that on the 12th of that moneth the Marshal had raised his Camp, and was gone from *Pont-à-Tresin*, near *Lille*, with *Peguin*, recruits towards *Courtray*, where they were well informed the Garrison was very weak.

At this time also the Marshal *Turenne* drew out five Brigades of Horse under the Command of the Marquis *de Bellefons*, Lieutenant General, and sent them for sureness sake to the reinforcement of the siege; they tooke their post at *Harlebec*, a Town upon the *Lis*, about a league below *Courtray*: they left about *Doñay* also two Brigades of Horse, and the *Alsatia* Regiment of Foot, to attend the King in case the Enemy should draw into a body, and constrain
our

our Army to march to the relief of the besiegers: but they had already put in what force they were able: the Barron of *Limbec*, with 300 Horse having conducted some Foot in the 13th of that moneth, which was the day before our Troops were set down before it.

But as he was making his retreat the Marquis of *Bellefons* having got newes of his march, pursues and overtakes him in a Town, as he was refreshing some four or five leagues off: it fell out very luckily for the Enemy, for the Town had Barriers, and could not easily be entred, whereby they having opportunity to get to Horse, and some of them having got to a Bridge, we must of necessity pass into the Town; they repelled the foremost of our Troops, and after a
short

short dispute retired towards
Gaunt, without any considerable
 loss.

Courtray being besieged in
 this manner the 14th, and the
 Trenches opened the 15th at
 night without making any lines,
 the Regiment of *Campagne*, had
 the honour of the first attack, as
 being the antientest Regiment
 in the Army, having been six
 moneths longer standing than
 the Regiment of *Navarre*; but
 these Troops, and the other
 on the other side, meeting no
 no great resistance.

from the Town, they took the out-works

Courtray tak-
 en.

the first night, and the next day
 the Townsmen treated and
 yielded. The Souldiers retreat-
 ed into the Cittadel, where on
 the 17th they were besieged al-
 so; on which day we threw up
 two

two works, one in the Plain
on the side the Town lyes, and
the other on the other side
But notwithstanding this Citta-
del was in a good condition,
and indifferently well provided
with men, it defended it self
not much longer then the Town,
for the next day it surrendred,
and 400 or 500 men that were
in it, were sent down the River
to *Gaunt*, according to the Ar-
ticles, in Boats.

About this time the King was
returned from *Campiegne*, and
the Queen with him, whom his
Majesty had a desire should have
a sight of his Conquests : and
to let her understand, that as he
had undertaken her interest, so
he was able to do her reason by
by force of Arms, when the un-
tractableness of the *Spaniard*,
could not be brought to it other-
ways,

ways. Perhaps also he would have
his new subjects see a Princess of
the house of *Austria*, who coming
in person to demand her Rights,
become one with his Majesty
now by her Marriage, might
take away their regret at the
changing the Government, and
leave them without just reason
of complaint.

She was brought at first to
Doway, where she was received
with all possible acclamations;
which made him desirous she
should see *Tournay* also, as well
to prevent any exception that
Town might take, for having
been less considered then *Doway*,
as also to demonstrate to all the
world, that he was absolute
Master of the Field; neither
the Queen, nor any of her Train,
having received the least al-
larne, nor heard one Gun goe
off

off in all their march. And although they past in the sight of *Lille*, and very near the field *S. Amant*, which was certainly the Enemies, they sent away the Court Harbingers on the 25th to take up lodgings for the King and Queen the next day at *Tournay*; but the way being long, from one place to the other, and very incommodious for an Army to pass, especially with so great a Train, all the Court came that night to the Camp at *Cantice*, some two leagues higher then the Road they should have come: What past that night being no matter of War, is not to be expected in this journall, nor to be written by a person so little acquainted with the affairs of the Court. I shall only say this, that all they that had houses in
the

the Kings Quarters, made tender of them to the Ladies : The King and the Queen making choise of no other then the lodgings belonging to the *Vicomte Turenne*.

The next morning by 10 of the clock, they arrived at *Tour-
nay*, where the people gave all the expressions of joy imaginable: Two days they past there without any thoughts, but of their divertisement, after which the Queen returned to *Douay*, on her way to *Arras*, where she was to attend the Kings coming back, who was then advancing further against his Enemies, with design of enlarging his Conquests.

He conducted her two Leagues himself, and having taken his leave, and returning to the Camp with *Roche fort's* Brigade only, and
some

some Voluntiers, he discerned a great dust, and hearing of Guns go off, he sent out, and understood it was a great body of the Enemy fallen upon the Guards on that side next to *Lille*, with design to beat them off.

There was a Squadron of the Kings *Gens-d'armes* upon the Guard that day, Commanded by the Prince *de Soubize*, Captain Lieutenant to that Company; he had one of his out. Guards almost surprized by the Enemy, who counterfeiting themselves *Lorrainers*, came on crying out *Vive Turenne*, and at the first dash kill'd three or four of the Guards, but the rest having discovered the cheat, engag'd them very stoutly, though they were much inferiour in number. The Enemy was reforc't with four other Troops, which advanc't a full

full trot towards the Squadron of the Guards, and they having taken the alarme were marching towards the relief of their own, insomuch that there was only a hollow way betwixt the Enemy and us. When the Voluntiers that were about the King came in, and his Majesty also with his Troops being at hand, and making a great dust, they perceived it, and ran immediatly without order, or resistance, and were pursued in the very sight of *Lille*. The Duke *d'Enguin* was one of the first that followed them, and made it appear at this, as well as at all other times, that courage was no less natural to him, then to the Prince of *Condé*, his Father; they were so close pursued that of 200 Horse Commanded by *Maciet*, a man of great reputati-

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on amongst them, he had much adoe to bring half off, the rest being kill'd or taken.'

The next day being the 28th of July, the Army rose from about *Tournay*; and passing the *Sceld*, about half a league above, they encamp at *Herines*, and the next day at *Luperken*, a Village not far from *Oudenard*.

This town which the *Sceld* runs thorow was already blockt up on one side by the *Comte de Lillebonne*, and his *Lorrainers*; and on the other, by the Forces commanded by *Bellefons* and *Peguilin*, who had not as yet rejoined themselves with the body of the Army, since they were drawn out from *Courtray*; they would that night have opened their Trenches on both sides, but they did it only on *Bellefons* side; for the *Lorrain* Foot, though they

they were further advanc't, were judged not numerous enough, nor well enough arm'd to venture upon a place that set so good a countenance upon the business, and appeared outwardly so well fortified, for within it was no great matter. They let them alone therefore till their next day, and for that night employed no other then the Regiments of *Campagne*, and *Castellana*, who having opened the Trenches by the *Fauxbourg* that goes towards *Courtray*, they carried the Counterscarp at first, and fell a filling the ditch, leaving a half moon on their left, that the Enemy had deserted. The day after, about ten a clock, the King planted good store of Cannon, upon an Eminence about a Musquet shot from the Town, that Commanded all the outworks on that

side that is towards *Brabant*, which Battery, with some of the Field-peices, they carry at the head of their Battalions, firing continually; all day long the Enemy durst not shew themselves, but apprehending they should be stormed and carried by force the next night, they beat a parley about four in the afternoon, and yeilded upon conditions, that all the Souldiers should be.

Oudenarde
taken.

come Prisoners of War: there was in the Town about four or five hundred Foot, but no Horse.

This Conquest cost very few men, and we took in less then four and twenty hours a place that *Strada* makes a great noise of in his History of the *Low Countries*, and magnifies the Duke of *Parma* exceedingly for having conquered it in two moneths, There

There was but one Officer wounded in the Regiments that fell on, & but very few Souldiers; there was also on the Kings side, one Voluntier wounded, and that with a Faulcon shot in the calf of his legg, and two other shots with a Musquet, as he was advancing too near the suburbs to survey their works, he was called *Royecourt*, and had had considerable employments in the War of *Piedmont* and *Italy*, in the time of the Regency of Madam Royal the Dutches of *Savoy*.

This Town being taken, though attach't by the by, the Army marcht the next day being the 12th of *August* towards *Alost*; The Count of *Duras* was drawn out that night with five Brigades of Horse, and 1500 Musquetiers, to possess himself of some post

betwixt *Brussels* and *Dendremond*,
 so as to be able to give alarme
 and jealousy to both: As he past
 by he summons *Alost*, and had it
 surrendred after some few Vol-
 leyes, there being in
Alost taken the Town not above
 thirty Horse left, rather for in-
 telligence of our motion, then
 defence.

In this party there marcht so
 great a number of Volunteers,
 they made up some distinct
 Troops, and would needs un-
 dertake some enterprize by
 themselves; the design was to
 march up betwixt *Brussels*, and
Vilword, and to surprise, if they
 could, one of the passage Boats
 that goes daily up and down that
 Cutt betwixt the two Towns:
 but whether it was that the de-
 sign was ill laid down at first,
 or whether amongst such a col-
 lected

lected medly of people, there was not that obedience or discipline that was requisit, & they had not the success was expected. From other places also there were several parties Commanded out; and so strangely had the desire of engaging their Enemies seized upon their spirits, that one of the Troops commanded by *Chazeron*, Lieutenant of the the *Guards de Corps*, fell foul upon another of our Troops, and by a generous refractoriness refusing to tell who they were for, fell on, and found not they were Friends till *Royer Dubreuil* Captain of the Colonels Regiment was slain.

The 13th the Army encamp't at *Hochstrate*, a Village betwixt *Alost* and *Dendremond*, from whence *Truel*, a person of great understanding in those affairs,

was dispatcht to discover the situation of *Dendremond*, and to informe whether it might not be blockt up by a line, or whether the waters which they kept with their sluices being let loose would not make a great inundation.

Truel reports they might lodge themselves well enough, and on the Fourteenth the King gave order the Wherries that went along to the Artillary, should march to make a Bridge over the *Sceld*, and made all the other Boats he found in *Alost* to be carried down the *Dendre*, to make another over that. The next day being the fifteenth the Bridge over the *Sceld* was finish't, at a Villedge called *Apels*, some half a League above *Dendremond*, on that side the way lyes from *Gaunt*; but having imployed
all

all their twenty Wherries about that Bridge, and finding no more to make another on the other side towards *Anwerp*, where the *Sceld* was much broader and the Tide came up higher, they were constrained to leave them that way free for supplies. In the mean time the Marquis of *Bellifons* advanc't with five brigades of Horse, and four Regiments of Foot marcht over the Bridge that was made, to possess the other side of the River, who finding an inclosed Country, they might easily block it up close, and put themselves into a condition to prevent any succours going in by Land on that side.

The King took up his quarters at the Town of *Apels* afore-said, which was very near the Bridge, and lay with the forces he had with him all the space be-

twixt the *Sceld*, and the Bridge he had now made over the *Dendre*. The Count of *Duras* with his Squadron, and the Count of *Lillebonne*, with his *Lorrainers*, took up all the ground betwixt the *Dendre* and the *Sceld*, on that side next *Brussels* and *Vilnorde*; their Posts being thus taken, every body concluded, they would fall on, but there were severall considerations altered their resolutions.

Those who were for the siege pretended the place was weak, the fortifications decayed, and in an ill condition, that there was not above eight or nine hundred men in the Town, and those shatter'd and insufficient to resist such an Army as ours, especially as it was then animated by the presence of the Kings; that the waters they made such a noise with,

with, might be easily diverted by cutting the banks of the *Sceld*, which dam'd up the waters of the *Dendre*, and were made on purpose to carry that River nearer the Town, which otherwise would naturally have fallen into the *Sceld*, about a Musquet shot above that place. And indeed, *Truel* had already made two cuts in this bank, and had begun a third, with confidence (according to the opinion of the Watermen of *Alost*, and *Dendremond*, that were in our Camp) in four or five dayes time, to have turn'd the River so as they might in two several places have fallen upon the Town, and have easily carried it, by reason of the weakness of the defence that was to be made.

Those who were for the raising of the siege alledged on the other

other side that that draining or diverting the River was impossible, by reason the sluices in the Town were intire, and the cutting the banks of the *Sceld* would but increase the inundation, by letting in the waters of the Sea, which in that place was twice in four and twenty hours above six foot high; In so much as they should never be able to make any works but what would be wet, if not overflown twice every day. Besides the *Sceld* being open below the Town, and we having besides the Bridge we had made, neither Staccads, nor Trees, nor Chaines, nor any thing to hinder them, the Enemy might when he pleased break the Bridge; for it was obvious that with the least favourable wind, and the assistance of the Tide, they might come from *Amberp*
in

in four hours with many Vessels as they thought fit, and beating down what we had raised to resist, put what supplies they thought necessary into the Town; and moreover, the Town had been reinforc't with men and all other necessaries for a long defence, *Louvigny*, a person of great esteem in the *Low Countries*, having had opportunity to put himself in with what Troops he had pleased: and lastly, that if all things could be managed as was proposed, they had no more to doe then to encamp themselves at *Nienove*, and in four dayes they would be able to starve our Army, bread being already grown scarce in spite of all the care the Commissaries could take that were imployed by order from the Intendant *Golbert*. This advise was asserted by so many

many, and their arguments appeared so probable, the King resolves to quit that Leaguer that was like to be difficult, for another, no less honourable, nor perhaps of less consequence.

During the two dayes we were before this Town there was scarce any thing considerable past : the Enemy shot many great Guns amongst us, but with little execution; I beleive there was not above 12 or 15 men slain, of which the most eminent was one Mr. *Villars*, a voluntier under the Marquis *de la Valliere* Lieutenant of the Dolphins light Horse. There was also a little *Rancontre*, betwixt the Horse on the other side of the *Sceld*, before the Bridge was finish'd, for the King having sent 50 of his Guards over in one of the Wherries design'd for the bridge, under the Command

Command of *Lanſſon*, one of the Lieutenants of the four Companies, the Cavaliers putting their Horſes (unſaddled) thorow the water made them ſwim to the other ſide, where as ſoon as they had ſaddled them again, they mounted, & marcht along a Dike (all covered with Trees) towards *Dendremond*: in a ſtreight way they encountred about 150 of the Enemy, whom at firſt daſh they beat back to their reſerves, who advancing put a ſtop to our carrier, and ſent our forlorne back with the ſame ſpeed; but *Lanſſon* coming on, charges them again, however the Enemy received it ſo well there was but few either kill'd or taken: we loſt alſo ſome few Cavalliers, and had ſome of our Voluntiers wounded, and amongſt the reſt, the Marquis of *Courcelles*, Lieutenant of
the

the Artillery, and the same *Marzel* I have mentioned before; after which the night approaching they parted, and the Bridge being finisht, the next morning we heard no more of them.

Two dayes after the Marquis *de Bellefons* having past his Troops over the same Bridge again, brake it down, and the Army discamp't from before the Town.

Some there were that reported that several of our Army, and in particular of those under the Command of the Marquis *de Bellefons*, being stragled for plunder into the Country of the *Vâes*, came short home; for expecting to pass at the Bridge, and finding it broke down, they could not get over, and that above 2000 of them fell into the Enemies hands; but this was otherwise, for it was certain there was not two hundred lost there in all. The

The Army being thus risen from *Dendremond*, the Marquis of *Humieres*, with four Brigades of Horse, had orders to go and invest *Lille*, that they had been a long time bartering for; the Marshall *d'Aumont* ever since and before the siege of *Courtray*, having never lain above two or three Leagues from it, ready to attaque them whenever the Enemy should draw away their Troops.

This was a business of no small importance; it was well known there was a very strong Garrison in it, especially of Horse, all prisoners agreeing there was above 1200 of them, and 3000 Foot: but whether it was that the *Vicomte* of *Turrenne* advised him to't, or that his Majesty was weary of Conquest with ease, all could not hinder him but that in four
 dayes

dayes March the whole Army took up their quarters before the Town.

At his arrival the King quartered at the Village of *Esguermes*, but the next day, by reason the Cannon from the Town incommoded his lodging, he removed to the Village of *Laos* upon the River *Deulle*, with his Troops, taking up all betwixt *Laos* as far as *Helesme*, where the Marquis of *Humieres* had taken up his. Next the *Lorrainers*, took their quarters towards the River of *Marque*; and next them the Marquis of *Bellefons* with his Troops lay from the *Lorrainers* to the River *Deulle*, towards the Abby of *Marquet*: And last of all the Count of *Duras* took his post on the other side of the River, whose Camp reacht to the Village

age of *Lambersart*, and coming back to the River again made a compleat Ring of the Circumvallation.

Things being thus disposed, the eleventh at night, about nine a clock all the Army stood to their armes, & every Troop having his Tools ready they advanc't 800 paces towards the Town, where to secure their Camp against the Sallyes of the Enemy out of the Town (which is one of the biggest in the *Low Countries*, and without comparison most populous of any in subjection to the King of *Spain*, for they were reported to be 20000 men bearing arms in the Town, besides the Garrison) they began to entrench : but this was not finisht the first night, but within two nights after was so compleat they planted thirteen

teen small Field-peices upon them, to secure the line, and restrain the besieged from sallying, which they had no mind to at all ; for without any interruption to our work they contented themselves with firing their great Guns into our Camp, and especially into the Kings quarters, where they saw most people.

The siege then being of great importance, on which side soever it is considered, the King to put himself into a condition of compassing his designs, and to furnish himself with all manner of provisions, before he opened his trenches, Commands in all the country about to assist in his *Line*. Severall Convoys are sent to *Arras, Bethune, Tournay, and Doway*, for Canon, Powder, Bullets and match ; in short, all things

things were ordered to be had that were necessary in so great a siege.

About this time it was the King understood the Queens discomposure for his absence, and the indisposition of the *Dauphin*. However he concealed the trouble he had for that as well as other misfortunes he had received at the beginning of this siege; there it was he heard the Prince of *Ligne* had fallen upon 300 Horse of the Garrisons of *Charleroy*, and *Phillippeville*, had routed them and taken the Marquis of *Vaubrun-nogent*, who Commanded the party Prisoner, with most of his Officers, besides what were left upon the place: there it was he had notice that the Garrison of *Cambray*, & *Valencien* to give him some diversion had been abroad, & had plun-

Plundered and burnt *Riblemont*
Marle, & other considerable Hou-
 ses about *Capelle*; and that the
Marſin was marching to *Ipre*
 to give him interruption both in
 his Camp and, towards the Sea
 in both which places he was not
 provided over well. Here it was
 also he was advertised that the
 Enemy appeared about *Oudenard*
 and it was to be feared they
 might recover that place with
 as much ease as we had taken it
 for which reason *Beauveze* was
 Commanded out with a party
 of Horse to discover, who found
 it nothing, and gave the King
 notice the Enemy had drawn to-
 gether at *Alost*, but were retired
 to *Dendremond* with out leaving
 any Garrison there. Besides all
 these, the King was troubled af-
 ter four or five dayes with an ex-
 ceeding pain in his teeth which
 could

could by no means be lessened whilst he continued at his lodging at *Bionvac*, where he lay every night exposed to all the mists and fogs, that were constantly occasioned by the extraordinary heat of that season. Notwithstanding all which perplexities he must of necessity attend the conservation of what he had gained, which nothing but so brave a Person as he could have done: to that end he gave all Orders himself daily, and (without any other regulation of the controversie betwixt the Marshal General of the Camp, and the other Marshals of *France*, touching priority of Command) he sends away the Marshal *d'Aumont* with the residue of his Forces to encamp about *Tournay*: His Army was then but small, he having drawn out two Regiments

ments of Foot to the Leaguer at *Lille*, that is to say, the Regiment of *du Plessis*, and a Regiment of *Harcourt*; in exchange of which he only sent them the Regiment of *Alsatia*, which the *Campaigne* had exceedingly weakned, most of the *Germans* (of which it consisted) being either sick or run from their colours, as most of the new Regiments that come from that Nation into the *French* service do; besides the *Comte de Lorges*, Marshal to that Army of *de Aumonts*, had drawn out a thousand Horse for the visiting of *Lille*, and was not returned; the King having Commanded his Troops for the securing of the River *Lis*, as also *Varneton*, *Comene*, and *Menene*, least by that way the enemy should attempt to put relief into the Town, insomuch as the Mar-
shall

shall had not above four or five hundred Horse left with him. There were four Companies of the *French* Guards, and three *Swiss* Companies in the Garrison drawn out of *Tournay*, so as the charge of that Town lay upon his Foot; besides that he was to have an eye upon *Ath*, to secure the passes over the *Sceld*, and the *Scarp*, as also *Mortaigne*, *S. Amand*, and *Marchienne*, whither he was fain to send several of his Army: In short, it lay almost wholly upon him to defend all that was at any distance, and to look to the security of the *Campaign*; the Marquis of *Crequy* not being yet come up with his Troops out of *Luxemburg*, where he had been employed all this while.

But to returne to the siege of *Lille*; the King Commanded that

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all the while betwixt the tenth and the eighteenth, should be spent in fortifying their Leaguer, both against the Town, and without, and in furnishing the Camp with all Provisions, both of Victuals, and Ammunition, they should have need of. The Marquis of *Louvois*, a person of great activity, had the care of all, and in particular, of the Artillery, in which he took great pains that nothing might be wanting; for in this siege the King was resolved to use all his Force, as if his reputation all over *Europe* had been at stake this bout; all that he had done hitherto having been an effect rather of the terror of his Armes, than any real experiment of his strength. Moreover, in all Armies (but especially where there be many Courtiers, as there was alwayes about

about his Majesty) there wants not such as will never approve any Councils, of which they have no part themselves, and who constantly decry all enterprises that appear doubtfull, as this of *Lille* did, to the end that if it miscarried, the greatness of their judgments might appear, or at least they might for a while lessen the reputation of him that had the charge. And of this sort there are many, who by the mischief they doe that way, redouble the care that is necessary to the accomplishment.

The King all this while spared no pains, no watchings, no expence, no not so much as his own person, considering nothing on this occasion but his own courage, and what might contribute to the augmentation

me. ation of his glory.

One of these nights which the King past at *Bioñac*, or most commonly at the quarters of the Light Horse belonging to the *Dauphin*, where to repose himself he would goe sometimes into the Tent of the *Marquis de Valliere*, there happened a fire in his lodging, which burnt it almost quite down, though by thy care of those that were there, the loss was not considerable.

The *Vicompte Turenne* on his side was on Horseback night and day, and forgot nothing he had learn't by his long experience, as considering well that whatever should befall must contribute either to his honour or diminution.

All things disposed to the best advantage according to the shortness of the time, the eighteenth

teenth at night the Trenches were opened, and they fell on on that side that was next the Village of *Helesme*.

In this approach the opinions of *Aspremont* (who this *Campagna* was chief Engineer) and *Vauban*, a person of great understanding in matters of Leaguer, over-rul'd : Others there were would have the attaque made at the *Porte de Malades*, because all the prisoners that were taken, and all the people that came out daily, reported that the weakest place, and that there was but three foot water in the ditch : Others were for storming on the Suburbs side, because there was but one work, and newly made, and not yet in a condition to be defended, and that being briskly attack'd they should come immediatly to

the Counterscarp of the Town, without any further trouble then at the first; moreover, they alledged that place was nearest the Kings quarters, and under the shelter of his Guns, whereby they might draw up their releifs with more convenience without reckoning the advantages of Timber, and other materials for a siege, which they should gain in that part of the Town. But all these reasons gave place to other, nor without reason, seeing it was but fit they should in some measure accommodate to the judgment of those that were to have so great a share in the action: besides, on that side next *Helesme*, there were but two Bastions, and they a great distance from one another, and defensible only by their Cannon, because there were three half moons upon the
same

same line, to secure the length of their Curtain, in the midst of which there was a gate in an old Tower, but so weak their Flankers could give but little defence.

This place therefore being chosen for the storme on, *Tuesday* night they opened their Trenches in two places, about two or three hundred paces from one another; the *French* Guards took the right as was usual, not but that they might have chose their post as they saw their advantage, but judging their sallies less to be feared on that side having a Marsh, and a River on that hand, and that the Enemy not being able to come at them without great difficulty they might with more expedition advance; they took the right, as I have said, and began their approaches a-

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long the paved way by the Church of the Priory of *Fere*. That night they advanc't extraordinarily; but their Trenches were so bad and so narrow by the mistake of those that set them out, (or because it is almost impossible it should be otherwise in so great Leaguers, the front whereof is of so great extent) that there was scarce any part secure.

The Regiments of *Picardy*, and *Orleance*, made their approaches on the left hand, but they advanc't not so far as the Guards; yet their works were very well done, sustained with redoubts, and other works, and all with the loss of very few men.

Wednesday, the 19th the Enemy made a sally, but by the consequence it appeared only for

for a tast , and to discover how we lay, for the better pointing their Artillery, rather then for anything else ; for their Horse not being above sixty, and their Foot not many more, they never durst venture above 100 paces from their Counterscarp ; and scarce had they shown themselves there, but they were beaten back by the Horse that attended our Trenches, and by the Foot of the Guards, who advanc't immediately against them: in their sally, *Castelan*, Major of that Body, was bruised in the upper part of his thigh.

To make good our attaques, five Squadrons every night releived one another, at the taylor of our works, under the Command of a Brigadier, besides which they plac't three more at a little more

distance behind the Line of circumvallation, against any present alarme. Moreover, the greatest part of the Voluntiers imbracing the occasion, got themselves together the first day of the siege and resolved to form themselves into Squadrons, of which one was every night to be with the other Horse in the Trenches to doe the same service with the regulated Troops; and to that end had chosen themselves Commanders, who were the Chevalier *de Rohan*, *Folleville*, the Marquis of *Grignan*, and the *Comte de Maré*: for there was nothing so much apprehended as their sallies (had they had the courage to have made them) and that because of the Number of the Horse were in the Town, which were known certainly to be seven or eight hundred, and good
Horse

Horse too, besides that they had Foot enough by reason of the inhabitants.

But these apprehensions lasted but a short time, and in process of the siege we understood that the Count *de Bro-
say*, the Governour, finding he had men enough in his Regiments to defend a place of that Latitude and extent as *Lille* was, dismounted part of his Horse, leaving the other part scarce able to keep Guards both without and within : for although he was well beloved in the Town, and past amongst them and the Soulders for a brave person and experient, yet he neglected not to have an eye over the Townsmen, who being always used to a quiet and secure life, and to have no other care then to increase
their

their estates, were amazed to see
 their houses come thundring
 down with our Granadoes, and
 Fireworks, and the Bullets that
 came over their works : They
 were troubled likewise, as was
 reported, at the daily contri-
 butions, towards the new Levies,
 and at their payments towards
 the works and reparations that
 were but necessary for their de-
 fence of the place; they began
 to deliberate also, whether if
 their Forces that were incamp't
 out of the Town were set upon,
 they had best venture out to
 their releif; and this perhaps may
 be one of the reasons why the
 Order establish't amongst the
 Voluntieres was but of two
 dayes continuance, unless you
 would rather think that so
 many *French* Gentlemen dif-
 fering both in humour and
 quality,

quality, were not likely to remain long in a mind, or to bring themselves to obey one another.

At first it was not certainly known whether they had any of the Army Troops, or not ; however it was confidently believed they had not above six Companies of *Spaniards* consisting of about 250 men, and almost as many *Italians*, one Regiment of *Walloons* called the Regiment of *Rache* ; and about 400 *English* and *Irish*; besides which they had almost 2000 *Curlins*, for so they call the Militia they had raised in that *Castelleny* : But that which is truth is, they shot hard at our first approaching, and so, as in twenty sieges and above that I have been at I never in my whole life saw such fire ; which made us at first believe

lieve the Townsmen also were in Armes, because according to our conjecture the Souldiers were not enough to defend the Town in that manner.

The 19th at night fourteen Companies of the *French* Guards Commanded by *Dortie*, were relieved by eight Companies of the *swiss* Guards with the Count de *Soissons* their General: That night they advanc't not much, for the Guards had left their works in so ill a condition, the *Vicomte Turenne* had given orders they should by no means go on above 100 or 120 paces, and Commanded the Pioners should be employed in nothing but repairing the works had been so ill made the night before; both by enlarging them, and making them deeper, to such a proportion, that they might advance

advance under covert; which was executed as was desired, they working hard all night to make new where their old works were irremediable, insomuch as the next morning those that came to view the Trenches knew them not when they saw them, they were already so exact.

This night very few men were lost, because we advanc't not very far. The next morning the Enemy made a shew again of sallying, some thirty or forty of their Horse coming out some 50 paces from their works, the Voluntiers that were then with our Horse prest on immediately towards them, there being several persons of quality amongst them, whose exploits did daily distinguish them, as amongst others the *Comte* of *S. Paul*, the Prince
of

of *Marsillac*; *Lanßon*, that was then upon the Guard with his *Guards de Corps*, and by accident was next them, advanced with forty Horse, as a reserve to the *Voluntiers*, who marcht up to their very *Pallisadoes*, under whose shelter the Enemy retreated at first; and there it was the *Chevalier de Fourbin*, Major of the *Guards de Corps*, was wounded in the throat with a *Musquet*, two of the *Guards* were killed also, and one taken prisoner, having engaged himself too far. We took one of the *Enemies* too, but he could tell us no news, but that the *Townsmen* certainly took up Arms, and had listed themselves for the *Common defence*.

The 20th at night the *Swisses* were relieved by fourteen Companies of the *Guards of France*,
who

who were Commanded by *Magalloti*, and this night also they made no great progress, being employed in making a line of Communication with the Trenches of *Picardy*, which they had not begun before ; and in this there was never an Officer hurt but *Remond* an Ensign.

At the other attaque, I have said there was the Regiment of *Picardy*, and *Orleance*, who had opened their Trenches too, and were relieved by the Regiments of *Champagne* and *Plessis Parssin*, who with the loss of very few men, made very good works, and I think there was not on Officer hurt, but the *Chevalier du Plessis* (Master de Camp of the Regiment of his own name) and two Captains of the Regiment of *Champagne*.

The

The third day these two Regiments were releived by those of *Auvergne* and *Roussillon*, who proceeded very well also with the loss of scarce a man, and never an Officer wounded but the Duke of *Chevreuse*, and he but slightly in the nose.

The fourth in the morning our Batteries began to play, that is to say, twenty-four peices of Cannon, of which some carried thirty three pound balls, and others twenty-four; but the place they battered being of great extent, and the Enemy having more great Guns planted against us, then we against them, in spite of all the noise and thunder we made with ours, they forbore not incommodating us much, and especially our Trenches and Batteries with six peices they had plac't upon a Bastion a
good

good distance on the right hand of the breach, and towards which there was not one of ours. Insomuch as during this siege, this Battery did us much mischief, and being planted at the foot of a Windmill on the Bastion, they called every shot that came the Millers shot: However, the fourth at night it was attempted to raise a new battery of four Guns, upon the right hand of the approaches of the Guards, to remove those peices from the Bastion that disturbed us. But this work being very near the Counterscarp, and many of the Pioners slain, tis possible they did not exactly pursue their directions, and therefore in the morning at break of day they found the work not being well pointed would doe but little service against the Bastion, from whence
the

the Miller play'd his pranks ; besides it was not altogether near enough, however they finish't it so that on the fifteenth at night they planted four Guns to batter the half moon on the right hand, in case we had storm'd that, as some people advis'd, but others were for falling on only on that in the midst, which cover'd the Gate of *Fere*, alledging it was too much to storm three places at one time ; in the mean time the works went on, and the seven Companies of *Swiss*, that relieved the fourteen *French* Companies, advanc't very near the Counterscatp, so as it was conceived they were not above 80 paces off it.

This day Monsieur was in the Trenches of the Guards Battery, where the *Swisses* were then with the Count *de Soissons* : he viewed

viewed their works to the very utmost Post, having done the same at the other Battery, that day the Regiments of *Saux* and *Harcourt* were there, where notwithstanding all they could say to the contrary he exposed himself much more then persons of his greatness ought in reason to doe.

The other Trench was relieved by the Regiments of *Castellana*, and *Turenne*, who though they met with several halmoons which the Enemy had made at the angles of the Counterscarpe, were not discouraged from proceeding considerably that night. Amongst the *Swiss* they lost several men; their Major called *Demer*, whilst he was giving directions, was shot with a musquet in the legg, to no small inconvenience to the party,
he

he being an old Officer, a brave man, and exceedingly experienc't in all things of War ; there was never another Officer hurt, but of the common Souldiers there were about sixty slain. I know not what the Regiments in the left hand Trenches lost, and therefore I shall say nothing of them.

This day the Enemy made a show also of a sally, their Horse appearing along their Counterscarp betwixt our Battery and the Port *de Malades*; but the King being with his Guards near the contrevallation, with a Regiment that bore his own name, commanded by the Prince *d' Marsillac*, marches himself directly against them, & stopt their journey, they contenting themselves with the firing all the Cannon and Muskets they had, upon all that appeared

appeared in the Plaine.

The fifth at night the Trenches were relieved, those of the Guards, by the Regiments of *Lions* and of *Louvigny*; and those of *Picardy*, by the Regiments of *Saux* and *Harcourt*; these Regiments advanc't still, having but few Offices hurt, and not many Souldiers.

The sixth the Kings Regiment relieved the Regiments in the Guards Trenches, but they could proceed but little, because they came at a way that was paved, and as it were fortified with the ruines of Houses, which made the work very difficult, however they found when it was day they were not far from the Counterscarp, because they had several officers wounded, and many Souldiers kill'd.

On

On the left hand the Kings Regiment and the *Lorrainers* entered the Trenches, which they carried on within twelve or fifteen paces of the Counterſcarp, without any conſiderable loſs; amongſt people of note there was only the Chevalier *de Signac* ſlain, a young Gentleman, and a Voluntier, who would needs aſſiſt every night in carrying on the works, expoſing himſelf always as much as was poſſible in theſe ſorts of employments.

I do not always obſerve the names of the General Officers that Commanded in the Trenches; it is ſufficient to tell you there were in the Kings Army four Liuetenant Generals, that is to ſay the Marquis *de Belleſons*, the Marquis *de Humieres*, the Comte *de Duras*, and *Pradelle*; and

and four Marshalls of the Camp, the Marquis of *Vivonne*, the Marquis of *Peguilin*, *Podwitz*, and *le Bret*; of which, two, *viz.* one Lieutenant General, and one Marshall *de Camp*, were daily in the Trenches, and gave orders for the security of the Camp, which when they had done they gave constantly their account to the King, or the Marshall General, and then betook themselves to such places as had most need of them. There was every day also one of the Aides of the Kings Camp that went to the Trenches to overlook what was done, & continued there as long as the Troops he came with all; there were six of them all, who relieved one another by turnes, that is to say, the *Comte de Lude*, the Marquis *de Soyecourt*, the *Comte de Chamilly*, the Marquis *de Villars*,
G *Biscarras*

Biscarras, and the Baron *de la Garde*; of which number the Marquis *de Soyecourt* falling sick at that time, the Marquis *d'Arcy-Martel* was by the King deputed in his place.

The Marshall *de Aumont* Troops being disperst in several places during the siege of *Lille*, the Count *de Lorges*, Marshall of his Camp, was drawn out to assist against *Lille*, from whence he was Commanded to the *Lis*, to secure the passage there; but the necessity they had of having more Horse in the Line, made him be Countermanded; and that day the Regiments of *Saux* and *Harcourt* were in the Trenches he was there and received a shot in the lower part of his reines, and was the only General Officer was wounded; for that touch that *le Bret* received
(who

(who was a Marshal *de Camp* likewise) was but inconsiderable.

Whilst things in the Camp were at this pass, there came intelligence from all parts that the Enemy was drawing together out of all his Gar risons, to form a body, and put some relief into the place; which occasioned a message to the Marquis *de Crequy* to march away with his Horse and Dragoons only, so as to be in the Camp the 23^d of *August*, in the morning; being ordered for the more expedition to leave his Foot behind, with his Baggage, Powder and Ammunition, to come along after him, under the Command of *Espence* who was Marshal *de Camp* to his Army: The King thought good to keep only some of his Regiments of Horse, and 500 of his Dragoons, & send him away with

the rest to *Comene*, a passage up-
 on the *Lis*, where they were
 most fearfull the Enemy would
 encamp; for that being but three
 Leagues from our Camp, they
 might give great disturbance to
 the quarters of *Duras*, *Bellefont*,
 and the *Lorraines*, whose Troops
 were weakest, for otherwise
 coming from a greater distance
 they did not apprehend they
 could come near our Lines, but
 we should hear of them.

Besides this we had intelli-
 gence of their march every day;
 from *Ath* we had news they were
 coming that way; and it was
 probable might attempt that
 place (wherein there were very
 few Forces) though it were but to
 restore the courage of the people,
 who believed themselves utterly
 abandoned, seeing no effort
 made, either for their protection
 or

or defence. From *Courtray* we had advice the Enemy were passing to *Gaunt*, and so to take the Road to *Burges*, towards the Sea, where our Garrisons were but small, and our Towns in an ill condition, inasmuch as there was good reason of suspecting some enterprize or other was in hand; Especially they imbarcking Cannon upon the *Canal* at *Gaunt*, to be sent to *Burges*.

But all these alarms, and the murmurings of several persons about the King, could not alter the *Vicomte de Turenne's* pace in the siege, who opposed all their Counsels that advised to deal a little more roundly with the besieged; but all that he prest with vehemence to the Regiments when they went into the Trenches, was, that they should work well, and securely, not re-

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garding

garding how little they advanc't; so that on the seventh day they had fifteen or twenty paces to the Counterscarp left , which not agreeing with the impatience of the *Frsuch*, several persons took the liberty to decry him for making so great a business of this Town, and saying, that if they had handled this, as they had done *Tournay*. and *Doway*, it had been ours before then , the Garrison being no stronger then in those places, seeing all the resistance they could make was only with the Musquet, and that principally by vollies, and those most commonly without aime: 'Tis true, the Cannon they had within was well disposed , but it was only against our batteries, where we had twenty-eight peices of great Cannon to silence the Enemies , if those that were
to

to mannage them would ply them hard: that in respect of those five or six peices upon their Bastion on the right, where as I have said our Batteries could not play, it was an easie matter to make them unserviceable by planting five or six of ours upon a little rising before the *Lorraine* quarters that was open to the back of that Bastion, and from whence they might easily dismount their Guns: But all the design these people had, was but to lessen the Marshal General, whom they asperst with protracting the War, for no other end, but to continue his own greatness and Authority.

And through most quarters of the Army, this was the only discourse, which was intended only to hasten the siege. But the *French* Guards, and the Re-

giment of *Picardy*, having retaken their turn upon the 7th at night, it was imagined they might fall upon the Counterscarp that night; and accordingly the Marquis de *Humieres* disposing in the evening all his Troops into convenient places, about a eleven a clock shot off three peices from our Batteries, which was the signal to fall on in two several places, the Guards on the right, and the *Picards* on the left, which they performed very readily, and with a commanded party ran immediately to their Pallisadoes: at first they made good resistance, and most of them that were drawn out having put themselves out of their reach, it was necessary the Bodies should advance, which they did, with the success they desired, for the Enemy seeing himself attack't in several places,

places, began to lessen his fire; and their Pallisadoes being broken by our Cannon in many places, they left their works free for our Troops and Voluntiers to get in, which they did, and immediately beat them from their works, and lodged themselves as largely and as conveniently as they could desire : There were some of our Voluntiers, with the Marquis *Rambures* at the head of them, that charged to the very half-moon, before the Gate, but not being above seven or eight, and the rest of the Officers and Soldiers busie in securing the quarters they had got, they were not relieved; and the Marquis, his Nephew, and three or four of that small party having been wounded they were forc't to retire, and the Enemy remained Master of the half-moon he had

almost abandoned : the besieged also gave fire to a Mine that was under the point of the Counter-scarp, at the place where the Guards storm'd, but without any other effect then removing so much earth and rubbish as was necessary for the accommodation of our lodging. At this storm *Cavois*, and the Chevalier *d'Assigny*, both Lieutenants of the Guards, were slain, with four or five Sergeants, and about 100 common Souldiers kill'd and wounded.

On the *Picards* side there were two Captains, *Previgny-Ramboillet*, and *Villedieu* slain, of the Souldiers I know not the number. There were some Volunteers wounded also in these attaques, amongst the rest the Count of *S. Paul*, in the Arme, and the Chevalier of *Lorraine* in the legg, but both

both slightly. The next day being *Thursday* the twenty-fourth, the *Swisses* relieved the *French* Guards at ten in the morning : The Officers and Soldiers that had been in the storm, not being able to doe more by reason of the ill weather it was, the *Swisses* carried on their Trenches along the Pallisades about eight paces for their enlargement, from the left to the Angle of returne; where they made a double about six or seven fathoms, and at the same time began two Mines under their Parapet, with design to have attempted their half-moon, as soon as they had finished them : one of them being compleat about two hours after midnight, *Aspremont*, that managed them, was of opinion they should not spring it, because he

was

was mistaken seven or eight Fathom, and the hollow of the Mine inclined a little too much to the right hand to be exactly under the corner of the half-moon; insomuch as they spent the rest of the night in perfecting the other; where many Volunteers had put themselves for occasion of shewing their courage, and most of them to accompany the Count *de Soisson*, who was alwayes at the head of the work; yet he lodged twice in the Trenches for their once, being alwayes on the Guards with the *Swisses*, who mounted at this work twice in six hours as well as the *French Guards*.

When it was day they wrought no further: nevertheless the Marquis being come the next morning to see what they had done over night, and having confer'd
with

with *Pradelle* Lieutenant General that day, and with the *Comte de Soissons*, the two last resolved to carry on their approaches to the Parapet before they were relieved, that so they might facilitate the attempting the half-moon to the *French* Guards, who were to come to their relief; which was immediately undertaken, and very happily performed: for though it was done in the open day, and in sight of all their works, there was but one Soldier kill'd, and but two wounded, so as by Noon it was capable of receiving five and twenty or thirty men.

At the same time the *French* Guards relieved the Trenches, and the *Swiss* put them in possession of this post, which seemed to be defensible enough; but the enemy having considered of what impor-

importance it was, they powred down Souldiers into the ditch of the half-moon, which was almost dry, and made it inaccessible by a double Pallisadoe on each side of the ditch, plac't upon a kind of Freez, with the points upwards on those on the outside to keep us from going down into the ditch, and the other planted on the top of the Parapet. An invention I had never seen before, and well enough contrived, to make our descent difficult, under which the Enemy lay secure, throwing their Granadoes into our Trenches, and making a noise as if they were upon the point of sallying; and being protected by their shot from the Courlin, and the traversers they had towards the half-moon on the right hand, they terrified those that were at the head of the Trenches. *God-*

Godonit, a Lieutenant, Commanded to that quarter, was slain by a *Granado*; *Briconnet* that came in his place, was kill'd there also; and *Derville*, a Lieutenant that succeeded both in his turn, was shot in three places, and carried off; after him *S. Marcell*, and *S. Seine*, two under-Lieutenants were both wounded; *Magalotti*, that Commanded the Battallion of the Guards received a shot from a Musquet in his side; *Bonvizzi*, a Captain had another in his mouth, which carried away some of his teeth; *Biscarras* had one in his arme, and *Montgimont*, Major of the Regiment of Guards, had a wound he died of a short time after: There were besides some Sergeants, and a considerable number of Souldiers slain; and the work being cleared the Enemy

my with their Halbards overturned all, and did what they could to stop the mouth of the Mine up till night.

That which hapned in the Trenches being told the King, who from the difficulties of the siege began to be impatient, to bring it to an issue, and the rather because the Raines had incommoded them much, and *Marcin* was arrived at *Ipre* with 11 or 12000 men, with a design to fall upon some of our quarters, as he should have opportunity. He Commanded two Companies of Musquetiers into the Trench again, that night, with resolution to fall upon the half-moon on so many sides as might assuredly render him Master thereof : which succeeded accordingly ; the Musquetiers falling on at the same time, on the

the right and left hand of the point of the half-moon, and the *French* Guards on the front, the besieged were not able to sustain them, but after some resistance, retired into the Town in confusion, leaving all their Arms, and some dead in the place, and seven or eight Prisoners: after this the Musquetiers Commanded the Bastines, and the Chevalier *de Noailles*, Marshall *de Logis*, began to lodge; after them came others of the Regiment of Guards, who with the Chevalier *Cauvesson*, and Captain *Camisson*, were drawn out thence, and made a good post, which they kept till the next day about ten or eleven a clock, when the *Swisses* came to relieve them. The Enemy seeing the half-moon on the left hand was lost also, they beat
a parly

a parly, and desired to capitulate.

This last half-moon was stormed by the Regiments of *Anvergne*, and *Roussillon*, and by 200 commanded men out of the Kings Regiment, of whom all the Officers almost were wounded, and some of the other Regiments also; there were some Sergeants kill'd, and Souldiers a good number; there was at the other storm some seven or eight of the Kings Musquetiers, kill'd, and fifteen or twenty wounded, but of Officers there was only *Colbert*, Captain of the second Company, that received a shot, and that but slight too. There were several Voluntiers hurt, and amongst the rest, the Marquis of *Bourbonne* lost an eye: The Guards also lost some Souldiers, but they had never
an

an Officer kill'd, but *Arcis Catina*, a Captain who was shot in the knee with a Musquet Bullet, and died in a few dayes after.

In short, cessation of Arms concluded, the News was carried with all speed to the King, about *Saturday* noon, and certainly it was as acceptable as could have come; for the Foot began to be weary of the service, and of the ill weather, which for the five or six last nights had been very bad; however the Trenches were reforc'd with more exactness then before, because we understood very well the Enemy was at *Ipre*, and it was of highest reputation to his Majesties honour that they should put in no relief, now it was so near a surrender.

Upon this consideration he left

left his quarters at *Loos*, and removed to the Marquis of *Humières* at *Helesme*, whither he brought all his *Guards de Corps*, and two Battallions of *French Foot* and *Swisses*, that being the convenientest place to give relief to all quarters, but especially the *Lorrainers*, where they had no other Foot, then the two *Lorrain* Regiments, in whom they had no great confidence, as well for their number, as that they were ill armed. Besides, the King was there at the foot as it were of the Trenches, and had intelligence every moment, and his presence made all things be executed with more care and expedition.

The Enemy having demanded parley, they sent out the Marquis of *Richebourg* with their propositions, who was received by

by the Marquis *de Bellefons* that day, Lieutenant General, and conveyed to the King, of whom he at first desired two or three dayes time, in expectation of relief, engaging if they came not, to surrender upon reasonable conditions; but these proposals not answering the impatience the King was in of perfecting his conquest, he sent him back immediately, and commanded the Marquis of *Bellefons* to renew the Batteries, and ply their Guns as fast as they could. But some of them that attended *Richebourg* back, having told him his Propositions were unreasonable in the Condition the Town stood then, all their out-works being taken, and the Rampart that remained being hardly defensible; that it would bring the safety of the
Town

Town, and the prudence of the Governour in question, who had mannaged his affairs so honourably hitherto, if by delaying for a few hours, they should incense his Majesty, and make his own condition worse, and expose the people to the hazard of being plundered, and all the calamities of a Sack. Moreover, that he had been overseen not to bring some of the chief Citizens along with him (who were a considerable body) to have a care of their interest in the Capitulation. Now whether he was by these arguments effectually perswaded, or whether he had Order from the Governour, to abate of his former demands, he condescended to propose that some small time might be allowed him to return and confer with the several interests.

interests. In short, after some going to and fro, which continued till eight a clock at night, all things were agreed.

The Governour and the Citizens having joyntly sent out their Hostages, the Regiment of *Castelman*, which was then in the Trenches on the left side, was about eleven that night put into possession of one of the Gates of the Town, and about eight or nine in the morning the Garrison marcht out with Armes and Baggage, their Horse consisted of six Companies of the Regiment of *Maciet*, of ~~four~~ of *Erbais*, of three of *Gavelans*, two of *Richebourg*, and some others I know not whose, the whole number might be about 7 or 800. The Infantry consisted of 300 natural *Spaniards*, or thereabouts, drawn out of several *Terces*,
and

and near as many from *Naples*, but not so good Souldiers, about as many *English*, and some 150 *Irish*, proper men, and who had the appearance of old Souldiers. There was also besides these a part of the Regiment of *Rache*, which were reported to be but six Companies, but they made up above 600 men, which made it be believed that they being composed of *Walloons* as they were, the most part of the *Cur-lins* of the Town and their new Levies had put themselves into those Companies, because there was not found one person of that kind, though we were informed during the siege that there was 1500 of them within : And this with the Governours Company consisting of 30 men, was the whole number of their Foot, and all these by an inferior Officer with

with twenty of the Guards only conducted to the *Ipre* the Count *de Broûay* not being perswaded to go any-where else, because it was rumour'd in the Army they would attempt this place again.

Whilst in this manner the Garrison marcht out, and the *Champagne* Brigade, and two other of Horse, *viz.* that of *Bissy*, and that of *Resnel* entered the Town, the King gave order that the Army should march to see if by any means he could ingage the Enemy. It is remarkable, that from the time the King understood they parlied in the Town, all his trouble was to find out a way to give the Enemy Battel, whilst they were together. Having, to that end had conference with the Marshal *Turenne*, he made the Marquis of *Cregny*, with his
H Horse

Horse and Dragoons to march
 that very night, being *Saturday*;
 he gave order also to the *Comte*
de Lillebonne with his *Lorrainers*,
 that he should follow the *Mar-*
quis as fast as was possible: In-
 to much as these Troops having
 refresh't a little at *Menene*, were
 the next day encamp't beyond
Harlebec ; and having from
 thence past the *Lis*, at *Deinse*,
 were advanc't as far as the Canal
 betwixt *Bruges* and *Gannt*. The
 King having only past through
Lille as it werre, and stay'd the
 time of singing a *Te deum*, marcht
 himself on *Sunday* after dinner ;
 but it being late he could march
 that night not above three quar-
 ters of a League, which was near
 the Abby of *Marquette*. The
 next day being *Monday*, the 29th,
 he marcht very early in the
 morning, with a design to en-
 camp

camp also at *Harlebec*, where the two Brigades of Horse belonging to *Choiseul* and *Fourilles* were drawn out under the Marquis de *Bellefons* to march towards *Gannt*, and to follow the steps of the Marquis de *Cregny*, and the *Lorrainers*. The next day the Army past the *Lis* at *Deinse*, where the King took up his quarter, his Troops encamping upon the way, whereby they might upon all occasions relieve the Marquis of *Cregny*, if there should be any necessity; and the same night he sent away *Podwitz*, Marshall de *Camp*, with the two Horse Brigades of *Arbagnan* and *Montauban* to joyn with the Marquis de *Bellefons*; but they hearing the Marquis had already past the Canal near the Village called *Vinderhout*, some three quarters of a League from *Gannt*, at a

Bridge the inhabitants had made
 for the convenience of their
 commerce, they followed the
 same way, and found them en-
 campt in two Villages about a
 League and a half on the other
 side of the Bridge. The Marquis
 of *Creguy* being alwayes about
 half a League before to inter-
 pole and stop them in case the
 Enemies design were to return
 to *Gaunt*, as the King, and the
 Marshall General conceived they
 would, in which they found af-
 terwards, they were not much
 deceived : for, *Marcin*, who was
 at *Ipre*, having no news on *Sun-*
day noon that *Lille* did capitulate,
 and considering there were no
 Forces left in *Gaunt*, *Brussels*, nor
 generally in all *Brabant* nor *Hi-*
nault, he saw plainly all diligence
 was to be used to retire with
 his Troops to the relief of those
 places

places that might be in great necessity for want of them, so as he discamp within an hour after he had received the news, marching directly for *Bruges*, and from thence for *Gaunt*, but with his Horse only, because he judged the Foot would not be able to follow so fast, which obliged him to send them down the River from *Ipre* to *Dixmude* by water.

Marcin being with the greatest diligence he could marcht to *Bruges*, understood there by the people of the Country, that the Marquis of *Crequy* had past the Canal, and that he was got into a Country very inconvenient for Horse, where he would have much a doe to get off should he advance against him. Upon this he immediately sounds to horse, & putting himself at the head of about 40. divisions, he marcht along the

way to *Gaunt*, without any delay, to the place where he heard our Troops were; in which expedition he spent most part of that night, but coming near them, and having taken some Prisoners, he found the Marquis was not alone, that *Bellefons* was not far off, and at last that the King had past the *Lis* at *Deinse*, all his Troops flying along continually on that side. I know not well how welcome this news was to him; but it is certain a party of his of about 100 came up to the Marquis his out Guards about two a clock after midnight, and only giving them an allarme retired.

The Marquis of *Cregny*, who had kept those Guards on Horseback all night, commanded out a Cornet with 25 Horse, which was the Guard aforesaid, to follow them

them immediatly, & either bring
 him some Prisoners, or be taken
 himself; which was performed
 happily enough, for within an
 hour he returned with some Ca-
 valiers Prisoners, which eased the
 Marquis of the disquiet he was
 in, by informing him who they
 were had given him the allarme;
 and accordingly, at the same in-
 stant he gave order to all his
 Troops to march, keeping before
 him only that Regiment that had
 the Guard, which was that day
 the Kings Regiment, Commanded
 by the *Comte de Torigny Matignon*,
 and which was the first of the
 Marquis *de Rouvray's* Brigade. He
 had scarce past a League or such
 a matter in this order, but he o-
 vertook three of the Enemies
 Troops; who made a head, and
 took up all the Ground they
 could possible in that place: our

forelorns charged immediately, but having to doe with those that were drawn, and stood firme in a good place, which is great advantage in an inclosed Country, they could move them but little; and there could have been nothing but Skirmishing at a distance, had not the Marquis dismounted 100 of his Dragoons commanded by *Ranqueil*, who being drawn upon the right and left hand of the way, and giving their Volleys at a convenient distance, the Enemy was so startled, that the Marquis, with the Marquis *Peguilin*, who was sent to him with some Troops from the Marshal *d' Aumont*, the *Comte de Torigny*, the Marquis *du Rouvray*, with ten or twelve Officers besides that were next them, having charged that Troop that had possest it self of the way,

way, they break it, so that all they that made head at first, took to their heels and fled in spite of all their Officers could do, and were pursued by our Horse above a League, where some of them made a stand, but 'twas but for a short time, for they were routed again, and pursued above two Leagues more, and not one person sac't about unless some Officers, who pay'd dear for their valour. There were many kill'd, many of the most considerable wounded and taken Prisoners, amongst the rest, the Chevalier *Viellenueve* Commissary General of their Horse, the Prince of *Salme*, the young *Rhingrave*, *Vaudemont*, and other Officers, I know not their names; there were also two pair of Kettle-drums, and three or four Colours taken, with many Horse, and a-

bout 3 or 400 men, insomuch as the Enemy was chased into the Territories of *Holland*. We lost there some persons of condition, amongst the rest the Marquis of *Cregny's* Master of the Horse, *Gassay Matignon*, and some others were wounded, and the Marquis of *Cregny* and *Peguilin* had both of them their Horses shot under them.

On the other side, the Marquis of *Bellefons*, who, as we said, following four Brigades of Horse, considering with himself that he was in the Rear of all, and that following their steps that were before, he should never see the Enemy, not being able to pass either of one hand or other, by reason of the hedges and inclosures on each side, and conceiving moreover in the confusion they were then in, the Enemy

my

my must needs retire to *Bruges*,
 he leaves the Troops of *Crecquy*
 and the *Lorrainers* to pursue
 that way, and facing about with
 his own, he marches about two
 Leagues to the right hand, with-
 out meeting with any thing, when
 turning again a little to the left
 he had not marcht long but he
 fel upon the heels of *Marcin*, who
 was marching away with 3000
 Horse; after he had seen the Van
 of his Troops disordered, he let
 the way open for such as did
 run, and in good order retreats
 towards *Bruges*, having left his
Cravates, and the *Holstein* Regi-
 ments (which he had great Con-
 fidence in , being most old
 Souldiers, and the Collonel a
Dane, who not finding his condi-
 tions so good under the Empe-
 rour, had made a better bargain
 with the King of *Spain*) to bring
 off

off the Rear. *Bellefons* Van coming up to the Rear Guard, they charged them immediately with the Queens Company, and *Monsieurs*; the first under *Villiers* Command, the other under *Valseme*, who were at the head of the Brigade of *Choiseul*, whose fore-lorne being well received, they durst not pass a little Bridge the Enemy had before them; but the grofs of our Troop comming up, this *Holstein* Regiment, though it received the charge very well, and rally'd often, was at last constrain'd to give Ground and run, but not with that confusion as they did on *Creguy's* side: There was 150 Prisoners, and amongst them some considerable Officers, as *Don Antonio de Cordove* Lieutenant General of their Horse, besides Kettle-drums and Colours. On our side also there were

were some slain, and particularly of the two Companies of the Queen and Monsieur, who had been in the Van all the while : and some Officers wounded, as *la Salle*, Cornet to Monsieurs light Horse.

It was not long they were engaged before the news arrived at the Camp, of which *Pradelle* advertising his Majesty, though it was not five a clock in the morning, his Majesty (who was then at *Deinse*) was on Horse-back before most of his party understood the occasion. And in full Gallop taking his way that lead to the Canal, his Troops had some trouble to keep pace ; when he came near the Bridge he put himself at the head of *Rocchforts* Brigade, and having taken up for a while to give time for his train to come up, he made an Alt, attending

ing some news from the *Vicomte Turenne*, who having already past with the Regiments of *Monclar* and *Desfourneaux*, was advanc't as far as the Village where the *Lorrainers* lay to be always in readiness for the relief of those should have most need of them. *Monsieur*, and almost all the persons of quality of the Court, were in this party, and several Volunteers with them. But because the passage was strait and dangerous by reason of an old Channel, over which there was a Bridge of Stone, the *Vicomte Turenne* would not suffer his Troops to pass till he had first had certain news of the *Marquis de Crequy*: so as they continu'd there till two in the afternoon, before they learnt by the Prisoners that were carried by, that the Enemy was routed, & our Troops returning to their
Camp,

Camp, which occasioned them all to repair to his Majesty, who was then at the Canal, who after consultation with the Marshall General resolved to stay where he was, till he had news of the Marquis *de Bellegons* also, for whom he was in great trouble, he not coming in till night.

Resolution was then taken to encamp near *Gaunt*, and the King Commands 3000 Foot from the Guards Brigad from *Denise*, having with him no Infantry at all, but some select parties drawn out of the Queens Regiments and *de Souches*, which the Marquis of *Creguy* had with him to dispose here and there as he saw occasion.

In the mean time there were some proposed to his Majesty to summon *Gaunt*, alledging that the Town being great, and having
only

only a Garrison of 200 men in the Castle, and seeing the Troops that were coming to their relief broken and repelled, they might in probability enter into a new Treaty under the protection of *France*, which was reported to have been already proposed by some of the principal inhabitants, adding moreover that we were to make use of our time, & not neglect such opportunities which hapned but seldome, and that there could be no inconvenience at all in the attempt; but the King gave no ear to those propositions, but made answer that he was not in a condition to do it at that time; notwithstanding this expedient was found out, the *Comte of Chamilly*, as of himself, should desire to speak with some of his acquaintance in the Town, it being impossible but he had

had gained some in the time of his residence there with the Prince of *Condy*, and under this pretence give them notice of his Majesties intention, and found them what effect the taking of *Lille*, and the routing of *Marcin* had had upon their spirits: But this trade lasted not long, for the Governour would not suffer *Chamilly* to come into the Town, nor speak with any particular person; so as he went as he came, and they thought no more of the Conquest of *Gaunt*.

The next morning, which was the last of *August* the, King returned with his Army to *Deinse*, from whence he went to *Lille*, the first of *September*, leaving the Camp with the Marshall General, with whom he was agreed what course they should steer. It was reported a resolution was taken
to

to attempt no more that year but to put their Troops into their Winter quarters the latter end of *October*, and as many as they could in the places newly conquered, that they might have some refreshments, after the tediousness of the *Campania*, which began earlier then ordinary, and was more troublesome, by reason their great marches had put them into an ill condition, most of them after a seven years peace having been unaccustomed to the incommodities of War.

The *Vicomte Turenne* remained at *Deinse*, and the King went from *Lille* to *Arras*, where the Queen attended him; from *Arras* both their Majesties went on to *Peronne*, and from thence arrived the sixt of *September* at *S. Germans*.

After

After which the Marshall General having news about the ninth or tenth of the same month that the Enemy was returned to *Alost*, and fortifying apace, he marcht immediatly, and in three days coming before the Town, they within refusing to open the Gates, he storm'd them the same day he arriv'd, without any intrenchments at all: the *French* Guards, and the Regiment of *Picardy*, with some select men, fell on on two or three several places, but found more resistance then they expected: They lost several out of *Picardy*, which had thirteen or fourteen Officers wounded, and many Souldiers slain; of the Guards there was one Ensign kill'd, and some Souldiers, and *Bartillac* a Lieutenant was with a Musquet-shot shot into the body.

However

However the next morning the Enemy surrendred ; and marcht out with their Armes according to Articles, and presently after we fell a demolishing the works, which though at that time could be of no advantage to us, would have very much incommoded us had the Enemy had time to have maintained them ; the Army continued here some time, and from thence went and encampt at *Likerque*, where there was a Castle made some show of holding out, but not long : Here the Army rested some time, that is, as long as they found any forrage ; and afterwards they changed their quarters and marcht to *Gamerage* between *Ath* and *Brussels*, that they might at once keep what they had got, and eat up the Enemies

Enemies Country.

At length the time being come for drawing into Winter quarters, every Officer General that was designed to any Command went to the quarter appointed him. The Marquis *de Bellefons* should have Commanded *Lille, Orchies, Doway, Courtray*, and *Armentieres*; but whether that imployment pleased him not, or whether he had other designs on Foot, he came to the Court himself, and begged of his Majesty he might be permitted to serve him in some other place: Insomuch as the Marquis *d'Humieres* had his Command, and he the Marquis of *Humieres's*, which was *Charleroy*, and all the Country between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*. The Count of *Duras* had under him all the Troops
in

in *Tournay*, *Oudenarde*, and *Atb*. The *Comte de Passage* was dis-
 patcht towards the Sea side with
 his Troops for securing *Bruges*, and *Furnes*. The Govern-
 ment of *Bergue* was given to
Casaux, and that of *Furnes*, to
 the *Baron de le Garde*; *Cour-
 tray* was given to *Pertuis* Cap-
 tain of the Guards to *Mon-
 sieur Turenne* : *Genlis* had *Ar-
 mentieres* ; *Le Brett*, *Doway*, and
Rocheport and *Oudenarde*, who
 had been Governour there be-
 fore in the former Wars. They
 put men also into *Orchies*,
S. Amand, and such other pla-
 ces as he believed might fa-
 cilitate their Contribution. The
Marquis of Creguy, with the
 most part of the Forces he
 had commanded this *Campaign*,
 was sent back into *Luxembourg*,
 and he had with him for Of-
 ficers,

Officers *Podwits* and *de Espence*:
 the Count *de Vivonne* stayed at
Lille, with the Marquis of *Hu-*
nieres. In short, all the Offi-
 cers General, which had serv-
 ed in this *Campania*, except
Pradelle and the Marquis of
Peguilin, had Commands during
 the Winter.

Many people admire that the
 King broke the course of his
 Conquest so suddenly, seeing
 he was absolute Master of the
 Field, and that after defeat
 of *Marcin*, the terrour was so
 great all over the *Low Coun-*
tries, he seemed to have no
 more to do then to take his
 choise which Town was the
 next he would take in ; but it
 ought to be considered, that the
 year being far gone, and the
 foot much lessened, it was no
 easie

easie matter to undertake great
 enterprises, for as much as those
 places that remained to be tak-
 en were very strong and well
 provided with all things ne-
 cessary for a long siege; or, else
 of so small importance, they were
 not worth the paines of think-
 ing of them. Besides, the great
 Towns we had taken, as *Lille*,
Tournay, *Doway*, and *Courtray*,
 were very hard to be kept; and
 leaving sufficient Garrisons there,
 we had not men enough to at-
 tempt any thing against *Cam-*
bray, *Valenciennes*, or *Monts*,
 or any other strong Town in
 the Country. Wherefore the
 safest Council was followed,
 which was to keep what we
 had got, till we should see
 what party would side with
 the house of *Austria*, and its
 Allies.

Allies: And perchance also his Majesty would not take away all hopes of an accommodation from the people, all his Neighbours having interposed, and principally the *English*, *Swede*, and *Hollander*, who offered upon a cessation of Arms to see his Majesty should have reason done. The Pope also had put in, and sent a *Nuntio* on purpose to *Cologne*, where all the Deputies of the Princes of *Europe* were to meet, in order to find out some expedient for a Peace.

I

Here

Here ends the Narrative of the French Writers. Unto which for the Readers satisfaction I shall subjoyn the proceedings of the French in Franche Comte the beginning of the next years Campagne, and those few Occurrences in the Netherlands, between the French and Spaniards, which happened between the end of the Campagne, and the conclusion of the Peace.

THe French Army being retired into their Winter Quarters, Prisoners were exchanged on both sides, and the first

first action of their new Dominion, was to oblige the Towns lately conquer'd to contribute towards their maintenance: The Tax was so high that 50000 Livres were imposed upon *Lille* alone; which Place, and divers other *French* Garrisons, became shortly after much infested with sicknesses, to which great numbers of the Conquerours themselves were forced to yield without quarter. Now although the terms on which the Towns abovesaid had resigned themselves into the *French* hands, were fair and easie enough, yet such is the humour of that Nation, that they are by all the world observed to govern their good fortune with little moderation, as accordingly they did at *Lille*, insomuch that soon af-

ter there hapned a great Tumult in. this City by a quarrel arising between the Citizens and Souldiers ; which came to that hight, that one of the Captains of the Guard, and about twenty Souldiers, were killed. This accident occasioned an additional supply of three thousand Souldiers more to be added to that Garrison, besides the Kings Regiment of Guards, formerly designed to take up their quarter there. And for terrour to the City for the future, ten or a dozen of the Citizens were hanged, as the principall causes of this fray, and the whole City disarm-
ed.

The *French* King, though retired to *Paris* (where, and at *Versailles* , he made most magnificent Entertainments for his
whole

whole Court, as Triumphs for his Conquests) yet had his eye still towards the *Low Countries*, and accordingly designed an Army of twenty thousand men to be sent into *Alsatia* as soon as the next season should open the *Campagne*, under the Command of the Prince of *Condy*; intending also to send another of fifteen thousand into *Catalonia*, of which his brother the Duke of *Orleance* was designed General. But the *Diet* of *Ratisbone* refusing to undertake the Protection of the *Low-Countries*, as part of the *Roman Empire*, in a Warlike manner, till milder courses should be tried, agreed to endeavour to procure a Treaty between the two Crowns; and accordingly several of the Electors sent Agents to the Courts of both Kings. A suspension

sion of Arms was proposed by
 the King of *France*, but not ac-
 cepted, by the Governour of
 the *Spanish Netherlands*, who
 about the Middle of Winter
 had a Successor designed him;
 and by particular Commission
 from the Queen of *Spain* he
 was constituted Sole Plenipoten-
 tiary for Negotiating a Peace,
 whereof the Pope was likewise
 nominated by her to be Sole
 Mediator, and the place *Aix la*
Chappelle. Some moneths pas-
 sed before it was believed that
 these Overtures would come to
 any thing; during which the
French King imployed all pos-
 sible diligence in making pre-
 parations to invade *Franche*
Comte with an Army under the
 Prince of *Condy*, and leav-
 ing *Paris*, put himself up-
 on the way to go thither in
 person,

person, where he arrived about
 the beginning of *February* : On
 the first of which moneth, the
 Prince of *Condy* with his Ar-
 my invested the City of *Besin-*
zon, sending a summons for its
 surrender, from whence he was
 answered that they were ready
 to receive his Majesty as into
 an Imperial City. But it being
 replied, that their City ceased
 to be so by the Treaty of *Mun-*
ster ; and offers being made to
 them, that upon the giving up
 their City, they should not
 have their Priviledges in the least
 infringed, they thought fit to
 surrender without any resistance.
 In the mean time the Duke of
Luxemburg, with a Regiment of
Orleance, and a body of Horse
 Commanded by the *Monseigneur de*
Bligny, with some few other
 Musquetiers appeared before
 I 4 *Salines,*

Salines, immedialy entering' the Suburbs, where some opposition was made, the defend nts f t:ing fire to some houses, and discharging in several great and small shot, killing onely one *French* Souldier, and wounding about eight of the *Light-horsemen*; but finding little encouragement to make a long defence, they presently surrendred both Town and Castle. The same fortune also ran *Besterans*, with the Castle of *Rockfort*, and some other small Forts. The Government of *Bisanzan*, was soon after conferred on the *Marquis de Villers*, and a *Swiss* Garrison placed therein; and that of *Salins* on *Monesieur de Maupean*.

On the eleventh of the same month the Prince of *Condy* came with his Army before *Dole*, which

which had been reinforced a little before with an Army of 3 or 4000 Forces of the Militia of the Country; and about two dayes after the King in person arrived at the Leaguer from *Dijon*; upon whose coming, Two of the half-moons belonging to the Town, fell down of themselves and one of their Bastions cleft; which somewhat disheartened the defendants, who nevertheless, refused to returne an answer to the summons sent to them; whereupon his Majesty ordered a Battery of thirty Guns to be raised against the Town.

The Artillery having made a considerable breach in the works on the west side of the Town, order was given to assault the Counterscarpe, on the 25th of *February* at eight in the Evening

ing in three places, *viz.* by the Guards Commanded by the Duke *de Roquelour*; by the Regiments of *S. Vallier*, and *de la Ferte*, Commanded by the Count *de Guadagne*, and the *Lions* Regiment Commanded by the Count *de Chamilly*, who after a stout resistance made themselves masters that night of the Outworks, lodging themselves upon the Counterscarpe, and gaining some half-moons, in one of which the Marquis *de Villeroy*, particularly shewed eminent proofs of his Valour, himself siezing one of his Enemies Ensignes. In this attaque were slain the Marquis *de Fourilles*, Captain of the Guards, with the Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Villeroy*, and some other inferiour Officers; the Count *de S. Mesme*, the
 Sieur

Sieur *Bonvise*, and some others hurt.

The next day his Majesty sent the Marquis *de Grammont*, to invite them again to a surrender, and he so effectually prevailed upon them, by representing to them the small probability they had of making a long defence, the great dangers they might run by their further opposition, and the assurance his Majesty gave them for the preservation of their Priviledges upon their surrender, that they presently agreed upon Terms, and his Majesty entered the Town the next day, causing *Te Deum* to be sung for their happy success, and confirming the Government upon the Count *de Guadagne*.

The next day, the Army appeared before *Gray*, and within

in two dayes began to open their Trenches ; but by the mediation of the Marquis de Tennes, formerly Governour of *Franche Comte* for the *Spaniard*, the City was soon prevailed upon to open the Gates. His Majesty conferred the Government of this Place upon the *Sieur de Bissy*, Camp-Master and Commander of a Brigade of Horse.

About the same time *Joux*, a considerable place of strength upon the borders of *Switzerland*, surrendered to a part of the *French Army* at the first summons, and the Command thereof was given to the *Sieur de Chamaranne*, one of his Majesties Bed-Chamber; so likewise did the Fort of *S. Anne*.

This County being thus almost intirely reduced in the short space

space of one month, the King in favour of the Prince of *Condy*, united the same to the Dutchy of *Burgundy*) the Princes Government) and Granted two Reversions thereof, one to the Duke *d' Enguyen* his son, and the other to the Duke *de Bourbon* his Grandson. He likewise made the Marquis *d' Tennes* Lieutenant General of his Forces there, allowing him the same Pension which formerly he received from *Spain*, and giving the Command of a Regiment of Horse to the Count *de S. Amour* his Nephew, for his good service in winning the said Marquis to a compliance, whereby the nimble Conquest of this County was much facilitated.

This settlement being constituted there, the *French* Forces drew off towards *Luxembourg*,
and

and the King returned to *Paris* in the latter end of *February*.

During the Winter, the *French* and *Spanish* Forces in *Flanders*, made several excursion in Parties with various success; nothing considerable being atchieved by the Former, but the reduction of the Castles of *Winne-dale* and *Ligny*.

The King of great *Brittain*, and the States of the United *Netherlands* having entered into a League for an efficacious Mediation of Peace between the two Crowns now in War, and obtained from the Most Christian King a promise he would lay down his Arms on a condition the *Spaniards* would either quit to him all those places already taken by him in the last years Expedition; or else transfer to him the Remainder of their right

right to the Dutchy of *Luxemb-
 bourg* (or to the County of *Bur-
 gundy*) together with *Cambrai*,
Cambresis, *Doway*, *Ayre*, *S. Omers*,
Bergue, *S. Wynox*, *Fuernes* and
Link, with their dependances;
 (in which case the *French* were
 to restore to the *Spaniards* all the
 places already taken) In which
 League it was further agreed be-
 tween the King of *England* and
 those States, to employ force to
 bring the two Crowns to accept
 of these termes, if either of
 them should refuse the same ;
 The *French* King accepted of
 the same, and in order to an ac-
 commodation accordingly pro-
 posed a cessation of all Acts of
 Hostility during the months of
March, *April*, and *May* follow-
 ing; to which also the Mar-
 quis *de Castle Rodrigo* con-
 sented, and nominated the
 Baron

Baron of Bergeyck to be sent with sufficient Powers and Instructions to *Aix la Chappelle* to assist at the Treaty of Peace there.

Notwithstanding the cessation, the *French* forbore not to make all possible Preparations for War; and *Monsieur de Bellafons* and *Duras* pretending want of notice of the cessation, (which they would not take from any besides their General) invested *Guena*, and in a few dayes constrained the same to be surrendered.

But the *French* King thought not fit to hold a place, which had been taken during the Truce; and therefore, even before the Treaty, gave order for the delivering of it back into the hands of the *Spaniards*: But withall he declared that he would

would take the Field in the beginning of *April*, and unless the Peace were perfectly concluded by the 25th of *May* next ensuing, it should be free for him to pursue his Conquests; yet obliging himself, in case of Peace by that time to restore back to the *Spaniards* all such places as he should make himself master of by his Armes.

Monfieur *Colbert* was employed by his *French* Majesty to *Aix la Chappell* for negotiating the Peace, and the Heer *Van Beverning* by the United Provinces, as Sir *William Temple*, Resident at *Brussels* for his Majesty of *Great Brittain* was likewise ordered thither for the same effect: *Signieur Aug. Franciotti* Plenipotentiary for the Pope, and three Plenipotentiaries more from the three Ecclesiasticall

fiaticall Electors of *Germany*.

In the meantime the *French* King gives command for the demolishing of the Fortifications of most of the considerable Towns which he had taken in *Franche Comte*, and also for the building of a Citadel at *Besancon*. The former was accordingly executed; but in regard the Peace began now to be hopefull, it was thought fit to forbare the latter.

After many doubts concerning the issue of this Treaty, at last the Plenipotentiaries signed an agreement on the second of *May*, which being ratified by the *French* King and the Queen Regent of *Spain*, was proclaimed at *Brussels* on the 30th of the same moneth, and shortly after sworn to by both Kings.

The

The substance of this conclusion was, (1.) That the most Christian King should keep and effectually enjoy all Places, Forts, &c. that he had taken or fortified by Armes during the last years Campagne, *viz.* The fortresses of *Charleroy*, the Towns of *Binch* and *Attie*, the the Places of *Doway*, the Fort of *Scarpe* being comprised, *Tournay*, *Oudenard*, *Lille*, *Armentieres*, *Courtray*, *Bergues*, and *Fueres*, and all their Baliwicks, Castlewicks, Appurtenances and dependances, by what name soever called, as far as ever they extend; the Catholick King for himself and his Successors renouncing and disclaiming the same for ever. (2.) That immediately after the Publication of the Peace, the *French* King should withdraw his Forces from
the

the Garrisons of all Places, Towns, Castles and Forts of the County of *Burgundy*, commonly called *la Franche Comte*, and restore the same to the Catholick King. (3.) That the Treaty of the *Pyreneans* stand good and valid, without any prejudice by this present Treaty.

F I N I S.

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